The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVI---NO. 47. MASSILLON, OHIO, MAY 9, 1889. WHOLE NO. 1,527.

TRAVELLER'S REGISTER.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.

North.	South.
No. 2 6 30 a. m	No. 5 6 00 a. m.
No. 4 3 37 p. m	No. 1 10 02 a. m.
No. 6 arrives 8 30	No. 3 7 02 p. m.
Local 8 45 p. m	Local 2 45 a. m.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No. 4 6 00 a. m	No. 3 7 18 a.m
No. 6 1 05 p. m	No. 5 1 20 p.m
No. 8 5 25 p. m	No. 7 6 45 p.m
Local 8 35 a. m	Local 3 65 p.m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

GOING EAST

No. 8 Daily	2 50 a m
No. 10 Daily except Sunday	9 03 a. m
No. 4 Daily	2 08 p. m.
No. 20 Daily except Sunday	9 25 p. m
No. 14 Daily except Sunday	5 30 a. m.
Local	12:00 p. m.

GOING WEST

No 1 Daily except Sunday	3 25 a. m
No. 11 Daily except Sunday	10 13 "
No. 9 Daily	11 08 a. m
No. 3 Daily	5 48 p. m
No. 13 Daily except Sunday arrive	8 50 p. m
Local	8:20 a. m

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.

Mount Vernon and Pan Handle Route at Orrville

NORTH.	SOUTH.
No. 35 Express 10:10 p m	No. 2 Express 10.36 a m
No. 27 Express 4:20 a m	No. 38 Express 4:13 p m
No. 3 Express 3:08 p m	No. 28 Express 10:32 p m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Diellhenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

D. F. REINOEHL, Attorney at Law, Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS:

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

PHIL P BLUMENSHEIN, Manufacturer of Cigars, Princeton, Ills.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

HENRY . OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

CARD.

PATENTS—Having had over sixteen years experience in patent matters, I am prepared to procure patents for inventions, trade marks, designs, expeditiously and on reasonable terms.

W. A. Redmond,

Late examining corps, U. S. Patent Office. Solicitor of U. S. and Foreign patents. No. 631 F. street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Send for circular.

To the Citizens of Massillon and Vicinity.

Hear what the distinguished Dr. R MacFarland says of the liver; That by far the greater portion of the ailments that afflict mankind can be traced to the liver is now conceded by physicians of every school. Dr. R. MackFarland in his large experience with disease has discovered a most wonderful remedy for the liver and all the effects that arise therefrom such as sick headache, nervous headache, neuralgia and constipation, Hear what the doctor says; "I consider this medicine a specific for these diseases and will give $100 for a case of sick headache they will not cure, or constidation, if used as directed on the inside of the boxes. The name of this medicine is the Indian Pill—50 pills in a box; dose one pill on going to bed." We can tell you mo' .. They will cure rheumatism and dyspepsia every time. All we ask is a trial to convince the most discredulous. See that you get Dr. MacFarland's Pill, manufactured at Genoa, Ohio, gold yellow in color, all others claimed to be Dr. MacFarland's are frauds. Z. T. Baltzly, Massillon, only, keeps them. Ask him for reference This is the great blood searcher of the world. It clears your complexion and cures skin diseases. Try them and don't fail. If from any cause you cannot get them of agents or your druggist, send to the dispensary of Dr. R. MacFarland, Genoa Ohio. Sent by mail to all parts of the U. S. upon receipt of price, $1.00

Hello, Central!

"Hello, Central!" "Hello!" "Is that Massillon?" "Yes, sir." "Connect me with the Piano Manufacturing Company's office." "Go ahead." "Hello, Brenizer." "Well, what is it?" "Have you any improvements this year on binders and mowers?" "I should say so, we have the finest binder that's in Eastern Ohio." "Well." "Why you had the finest looker and easiest running binder last year I ever saw; my neighbor cut his whole harvest with two horses, and he has a very hilly farm." "Well." "I will come down for binder and my neighbor for a mower—we will drive down." "Yes." "Say, hello." "Well" "Do you carry twine?" "Yes sir, in car load lots at Hemperly & Jacob's. We have the inside rack on twine this year. We bought early." "Good bye." "Good bye."

EWS IN BRIEF.

The trotting meeting will open at Louisville on May 9 and last until the 18th.

Mark Baldwin, late pitcher of the Chicago club, has been signed by Columbus.

Secretary of State Book is somewhat better. Physicians are in constant attendance.

The First National bank of Pocatello, Idaho, has commenced business with a capital of $50,000.

The formal opening of the John Hopkins hospital, Baltimore, will take place on Tuesday next.

Kearn's cigar box factory at New Orleans was burned yesterday. Loss $40,000; no insurance.

It is probable that the United States steamer Brooklyn, now at New York, will be condemned.

Trotting at the Philadelphia Driving park, Philadelphia, opens May 7 and continues until May 10.

The general conference of the Church of the United Brethren of Christ will open at York, Pa., on May 9.

A. Bogardus of Rochester has been appointed superintendent of mails at Rochester, N. Y., vice N. E. Tooney, resigned.

May 6 has been set down for the execution of Pietro Baranovsky for the murder of Mrs. Putlavich and Agnes Kalch at Bushy Tract, Pa.

The Athletic Club of San Francisco has arranged a match between Le Blanche, "the Marine," and Mike Luci of Troy, N. Y., for May 28.

The international convention of th Young Men's Christian association of the United States and Canada will take place Wednesday next at Philadelphia.

Gen. John Wiley passed through Pittsburg on Friday on his way to his home in Franklin. The general is in favor of dress uniforms for the state militia.

The new gunboat Baltimore will have a preliminary steam trial trip on the 15th of June. The navy department has received notification to this effect from the builders, Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia.

The governor of Pennsylvania has issded a warrant for the execution of "Red Nose Mike," of Luzerne county, on June 25. Five murderers are to be hanged on that day.

The bill legalizing the sale of pools on race tracks was defeated in the Pennsylvania house, on account of the absence of some of the friends of the measure, a majority of the house being known to be favorable. The bill failed once before.

News is received at Halifax that the brigantine Addie Benson, which sailed hence for Cuba in January, and had been given up as lost, was wrecked off Venezula, and her crew were rescued and carried to Norway.

Mrs. Harrison was the guest at dinner last evening of Mrs. J. J. Van Nostrand of 192 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. Among the twenty-two other guests were Mrs. and Miss Tracy, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison, Mrs. McKee, Commodore and Mrs. Ramsay and Rev. Dr. Leonard of Washington.

Ex-State Senator Lee, of Venango, passed through Pittsburg Sunday for his home at Franklin.

Ex-Judge Samuel F. Chase died yesterday, aged 51 years, of paralysis, at Saco, Me. He was a prominent Republican and had held a number of important public positions.

Reports from all portions of western, southern and eastern Oregon and from Washington Territory, show a most encouraging condition of crops. Warm rains have prevailed for a fortnight.

The Bangor (Me.) house was partially destroyed by fire yesterday morning, many guests escaping in their night clothes and losing their baggage and effects. Loss. $30,000; partially insured.

During a saloon fight last night at Lykens, Pa., Ware shot and killed Miller and fatally wounded Frederick Kindler. Ware and a companion, B. L. Jones, were arrested. Miller and Kindler leave families.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) elevators with a capacity of 150,000 bushels was set on fire by incendiaries early Sunday morning and burned to the ground. Loss, $20,000. The new Ulm brewery was also burned; loss, $15,000.

J. K. Amsby of Chicago a member of the California Canned Goods association, has been appointed to represent the fruit interests in California at a meeting of the Trans-Continental association, and ask for a reduction in the rates on California products.

The Harrison Wire mills, the Crown Cartridge factory and three dwelling houses were destroyed by fire on Eleventh and Papin streets, St. Louis, Sunday, causing a loss of $70,000; insurance about $30,000. The wire mills have not been in operation for several months, and the fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin.

The Robbins well at Washington, Pa., is doing 288 barrels per day.

Several buildings in the business portion of Winnipeg, Man., burned Monday.

The president has recognized Joseph Tasigi as consul general of Turkey at Boston.

The cruiser Charleston is expected to leave for Santa Barbara where her trial trip will be made.

The night watchman at the Ontario paper mill at Watertown, N. Y., is under arrest for setting fire to the building.

Capt. Wissaman's force, 900 strong, has arrived at Bagomay, and active hostilities with the natives at that place are imminent.

Matthew Griffith of Cass City, Mich., has identified one of the victims of the recent railroad wreck as his cousin, George Cudein.

The comptroller of the currency has authorized the National Exchange of Roanoke, Va., to begin business with a capital of $100,000.

Furious forest fires are raging in northern Minnesota and northern Wisconsin, and an immense amount of damage has been done.

Maj. Joseph P. Sanger, inspector general, has been ordered to make inspections of military schools in Iowa, Indiana and Minnesota.

The commandant of the Norfolk navy yard has reported to the navy department that the monitor Puritan has been undocked and is at the yard.

"BLOOD, IAGO, BLOOD."

BUTLER AND PORTER FIGHTING THEIR BATTLES OVER.

Ben Continues His Charges of Cowardice and Will Back It by Proofs—The Admiral Retorts by Calling Butler an Imbecile and is Sorry He Did Not Thrash Him While He Was Military Governor.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Gen. Butler, fortified behind ponderous legal tomes and immured huge piles of manuscripts, sat in his office on Capital hill yesterday afternoon engaged in the preparation of a reply to Admiral Porter regarding the New Orleans episode during the rebellion. He has enlisted the assistance of his law partner, O. D. Barrett, and business of every sort will be subordinated to the work which was inaugurated by the general's utterances at the recent banquet at Boston, Mass. When a representative of the United Press interrogated Gen. Butler as to the course he would pursue concerning Admiral Porter, he replied: "When Porter will say that he did not go down the river with his fleet below the head of the Passes on the day that Farragut passed the forts, I will prove he lies. He has not said that yet."

Among the papers on Gen. Butler's desk, and which will be a prominent factor in the proposed answer, is a brief of the record in a case which was tried several years ago in the supreme court of the District of Columbia before Judge Humphrey. On the brief is inscribed: "Supreme Court, District of Columbia, in Admiralty No. 269, United States in behalf of the officers and men of the North Atlantic squadron, versus the Iron-clad ram Texas and the Beaufort."

"We will show up a transaction in which Admiral Porter was interested," said Mr. Barrett, "and in which he claimed prize money aggregating $887,121.66 for the capture of these two vessels when, as a matter of fact, they were in the possession of the army. It was in the closing days of the rebellion, and these two alleged men-of-war were on the point of destruction by the confederates after the surrender of Lee. Admiral Porter put in a claim for the amount of prize money stated, but the case was thrown out of court, and especially when it was shown that the two boats only brought $5,000 when they were disposed of.

"I think Admiral Porter will find it necessary to consume more than three weeks in settling Gen. Butler, and the prize money case is only one instance that we will cite against him in this controversy. It is not upon hearsay evidence that Gen. Butler has made the statement that Porter ran away from a floating drydock and two small Confederate steamers. After Farragut went from the passes and ran by the forts to New Orleans, Gen. Butler followed in his headquarters boat and was thus between Porter and Farragut and able to see and judge what transpired.

"Had Gen. Butler acted upon the information given him by Porter he would have abandoned Farragut and ceased operations against the forts, but he was better informed than the commander of the mortar fleet, who the day after he had reported that the Confederates were in pursuit of and would destroy the fleet, retraced his steps when it was shown that there was no foundation for his scare. This controversy will not be settled by pooh-poohing on the part of Admiral Porter, as he will find out before we are done with him."

Porter Bombarding Bold Ben.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Admiral Porter has been interviewed again on the charge of Gen. Butler. After quoting letters from Secretary Welles and others Admiral Porter said. "It is all nonsense to say that we forsook our duty for even an hour. The fort was surrendered to me and Butler knows it. The position is untenable, and he never would have attacked me had he been sober. That speech of his was a drunken speech, you know. I'll give him enough of a reply, however. I'll fire it at him for the next three weeks, and then he will let me alone for five years. I shall not hear any more from him during my lifetime, for I don't expect to live another five years. I suppose he was celebrating his capture of New Orleans. He claims it, I understand, although the city was in the possession of the marine corps for fully three days before Butler and his troops got there. I know that because I towed them."

"When that bird of ill-omen," he said, "takes offense at any one he 'bottles up' his venom until in one of his maudlin intervals he expels. On my first acquaintance with Butler at New Orleans he sent me an impertinent message, upon which I wrote to him that if he did not send me an ample apology I would take personal satisfaction. He had to make the apology after doing all he could to dodge the issue. Since then we have not been at all like Damon and Pythias. About once in every five years, after one of his drunken bouts, Butler makes a spasmodic rush at me like a mad bull, but I have always caught him on my horns and thrown him flat on his back. I wonder the public should notice what the old imbecile says, and except for the fun of having him out again I would not notice him now. He is the only man I ever heard of who could outlive the contempt of the whole nation, could always run away in time of war and yet flourish. I came very near thrashing him while he was military governor of New Orleans, and am sorry I did not do it. The general is going to write a volume of 'reminiscences.' If he will come to me I will give him a book full about himself, which will enlighten the public, who may have forgotten the time when he went by the name of 'Beast Butler' among the children in the streets."

A Success at Last.

JEANETTE, Pa., May 8.—The draught was turned into the large stack, 143 feet high, at the Chambers & McKee Glass works Monday evening with great success, and the work on the other tank begun. It will be ready for the next fire.

A Board That Findlay Doesn't Want.

FINDLAY, O., May 8.—The special election held to approve or reject a bill passed by the legislature providing for a board of public affairs resulted in a majority of 328 against the bill. The election was the most exciting ever held in the city.

ELECTION STOPPED.

The Sheriff Closes the Polls Because Negroes Were Not Allowed to Vote.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—A special from Lafayette, La., says: At 6 o'clock this morning a party of twenty-five or thirty armed men surrounded the court house, while several larger bands, also armed, remained just outside of the town limits. These men loudly proclaimed that no negro would be permitted to vote at the municipal election which was to be held to-day. At 6:30 o'clock Sheriff Boussard attempted to escort a number of colored men to the court house to vote. He was met at the entrance by the armed regulators and the voters compelled to turn back. The sheriff then consulted with the county commissioners and the clerk of the court and decided to close the polls. This was done and a sworn statement of the facts was forwarded to the governor.

Later dispatches from Lafayette fully confirm the report sent out this morning. Governor Nichols has received a dispatch from Sheriff Boussard stating that he has arrested ten of the regulators. The sheriff thinks the parish authorities will be able to suppress the disorder. The governor, however, has ordered the militia to be ready at a moment's notice. The postponed municipal election will be held on some future date. The larger portion of the regulators are said to be non-residents of the town.

The Carter Divorce Case.

CHICAGO, May 7.—The promised racy developments in the cross-examination of Kyrle Bellew, Dr. James D. Gilbert, Dudley S. Gregory and James F. Pearce, revived interest in the Carter case and the crowd that clamored for admittance before 10 o'clock was the largest that has yet appeared. The complainants opened their rebuttal with the depositions of Dudley S. Gregory, denying that he ever misbehaved with Leslie Carter's wife, and those of S. E. Crittenden, his wife and daughter Dora, impeaching many of the material statements of Housekeeper Morrissey. The counsel expect to supplement this with the testimony of Washington G. Smith, a photographer, who claims that Leslie Carter had him photograph the shrubbery in front of Mrs. Morrissey's window, but finding that the growth did not throw a shadow and hence that the photograph did not bear out his theory, he abandoned it and brought into use a photograph of the window and shrubbery as they were five years ago.

LHE UNLUCKY BOOMERS.

Pitiful Scenes on the Northern Border—Boomer Crouch Elected Mayor.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kas., May 7.—The suffering of the baffled boomers finds most prominent evidence along this northern border.

Yesterday 1,000 wagons on the march down, and 800 wagons on the way back, were counted.

The groves in the Arkansas and Walnut river valleys that offered camps for the boomers before the descent are filling again with the returning unfortunates. There are hundreds of families among them who have sold everything to make the trip, and now have nothing left. The sight of men, women and children who are thus unprovided and destitute, with the mere frames of horses surviving to drag them along, is pitiful.

Guthrie still holds the majority of population, and is not yet symmetrically formed. Oklahoma City is the most promising town site. Capt. Crouch, the old successor to Boomer Payne, was on Saturday elected mayor of Oklahoma City, defeating a preacher whose platform was against gambling and whisky. As long as the latter is excluded, as it is now, serious trouble cannot occur in Oklahoma.

A NUMBER OF PEOPLE KILLED.

A Kansas Town Wiped Out by a Tornado. Fields Strewn With Houses.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., May 8.—The town of Stafford, Kan., was wiped out by a cyclone last night. A number of people were killed and about fifty wounded. The wind blew a gale for three days and developed into a cyclone that swept over the counties of Stafford and Rice in a northwesterly direction. Crops, farm houses and barns were mowed down and the full extent of the damage is not yet reported. The town of Stafford was almost entirely destroyed, but fortunately the people saw the cyclone coming and had time to escape to cellars and places of safety. Three are known to be killed and thirty badly injured. Among the latter are E. Slade, Mrs. E. Lindsay and daughter, George Dews and two children. William Crawford was instantly killed and his father, S. S. Crawford, fatally infured. Mrs. John Love was blown fifty feet from her house into a wagon. She was fatally injured. The Eureka school house was entirely blown away, there being nothing left but a few foundation timbers. All the houses were frame and were lifted up and distributed over the adjoining fields.

THREE MASKED MEN

Enter a Missouri Bank, Secure $4,500 and Make Their Escape.

ST. JOSEPH, May 8.—Frazer & McDonald's bank at Forest City, twenty miles north of here, was entered by three masked men yesterday afternoon and robbed of $4,500. The robbers wore long overcoats closely buttoned and slouch hats. They walked into the front door of the building where they met the president, C. F. Webber, talking to a farmer. Both were commanded to keep quiet, and were covered by revolvers. The third thief covered the cashier, walked around behind the counter and, producing a sack forced the cashier to open the safe and pour the contents into it. The robbers then backed out of the door. Fifteen men on horseback immediately armed themselves and started in pursuit. About three miles out of town in the brush along the river, they caught sight of the robbers and opened fire. It was returned by the robbers, but no one was hurt, and in the chase that followed the robbers escaped.

Will Reach Him Later On.

HARRISBURG, May 8.—Hon. George Shiras says when he says he has fifty specific charges against Judge White he means what he says. He also says the judge will be just as readily reached two years hence as now. Mr. Shiras says he is not a candidate for re-election, but will either come back to the legislature or name his successor.

PALMER GETS THE PLUM.

THE CHICAGO EX-POSTMASTER APPOINTED PUBLIC PRINTER.

Consul Crowell Says a Large Percentage of Amoy Oolong Tea is Dirty, Adulterated and Unfit to Drink—Secretary Rusk Announces Several Appointments in the Agricultural Department.

P. M.'s Appointed.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The president appointed the following named postmasters: Ohio—G. W. Hoffman, Plymoth. Pennsylvania — George Ammerman, Hawley; M. R. Peterman, Rogers Ford; H. H. Schoch, Selin Grove; Thomas Walky, Jermyn.

Appointments by Secretary Rusk.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Secretary Rusk made the following appointments: William Sims of Topeka to be state agricultural agent for Kansas; W. W. Crook of Medicine Lodge, Kan., special agent to conduct sorghum experiments in Kansas, and Col. A. W. Reeves of Hampton, Ia., to be chief of the seed division, department of agriculture, in place of W. M. King, resigned.

Railroads in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Secretary Blaine has received a further dispatch from the United States minister at the City of Mexico dated April 23 last, in which he states that the work of construction on the Sonora, Sinola and Chihuahua railway was inaugurated on the 19th of that month in the presence of the president of the railway company, engineers, contractors, workmen, the general commanding the Mexican federal forces on the coast, the federal judge, the prefect of the district and many others.

"The Line of Duty."

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Assistant Secretary Bussey to-day rendered an opinion of great importance, broadening former constructions in "the line of duty" cases. In the case of Mary E. McNeill, applying for a pension as the widow of Alexander McNeill, who, while engaged in a wrestling contest with a comrade in camp, received injuries which resulted in his death, the pension office rejected the claim on the ground that McNeill was not in the line of duty at the time he sustained his injuries, but Mr. Bussey holds that he was, and lays down the broad principle that soldiers while in camp, while not disobeying orders or acting in violation of military regulations, are always in the line of duty.

Palmer for Public Printer.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—At the cabinet meeting it was finally determined that Frank W. Palmer of Chicago should be appointed public printer, and William H. Meredith of Chicago chief of the bureau of engraving and printing. These two offices have given the administration more trouble than any others. President Harrison announced immediately after his inauguration that he intended to make a change in the office of public printer at a very early date. Days and weeks went by and the office was not filled. There were so many candidates and it was so difficult to make a choice between them that the president postponed the settlement of the question. Capt. Meredith of Chicago finally withdrew from the race on the assurance that he would be made chief of the bureau of engraving and printing. Then a new candidate for the office sprang up in the person of ex-Representative Frank W. Palmer of Chicago, formerly postmaster there, and at one time one of the owners of the Chicago Inter Ocean. Palmer had been the proprietor of papers in Dubuque and DesMoines, Iowa, and he had the support of the Iowa delegation added to that of the Illinois senators. His appointment was announced last evening.

Adulterated Teas.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—United States Consul Crowell at Amoy, China, in a report just received at the state department, calls attention to the extensive adulteration of teas for the American market. He says a large percentage of the Amoy Oolong is poorly cultivated, poorly picked and cured, dirty and adulterated. "Stuff" it was called by the Amoy commissioner of customs in last year's annual report, and he added that the stuff was alone wanted in America. "This is," Consul Crowell says, "unfortunately true for nearly the whole crop of Amoy oolongs—bad and often unfit for use, as they are daily marketed in the United States. The American people are better able to use and pay for a good article of tea than the people of any other nation. I am certain that it is not the tea drinking public in the United States that causes this inferior stuff to find a market only in America. It is the greed of importers and exporters that alone makes it possible to impose this vile stuff—by excessive courtesy called tea—upon the American public. I have several times called the attention of the department to the stuff called Amoy oolong. I now beg to repeat my suggestions with increased emphasis and hope that the tea drinking public at home may be protected against this so-called tea known as Amoy Oolong. I repeat suggestions at this time when all the last year's crop has been marketed, and before the new crop comes into market, that it may not be thought I have any desire to affect the market of these teas or to accomplish any other purpose except that of preventing them from being dumped into the New York market, and then, by some occult means imposed on the public. Most of the Amoy Oolong are sent hence to the port of New York. A small percentage goes to other American ports. Hence careful attention and honest inspection of these teas at New York would prevent their being imposed upon the public. Of the 2,862,580 pounds of this tea which this year went to New York I am quite confident, if it had been inspected with even moderate care and the law enforced that fifty per cent. of it would have been refused entry into the United States."

YOUNGSTOWN, May 7.—Officers are searching for Henry Nicholas, a retoucher in a photograph gallery here, who skipped yesterday, taking $200 belonging to Artist Blackburn. The officers say Nicholas was accompanied by a young lady residing here.

THE INTER-STATE COMMISSION.

High Railroad Official Give Testimony on the Workings of the Law.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Mr. Hickson of the Grand Trunk railroad was examined to-day. Senator Cullom asked him what assistance the Canadian Pacific road had received from the government. Mr. Hickson said that the Canadian government had done $37,000,000 worth of construction work, given $25,000,000 in cash and $50,000,000 worth of government lands. Mr. Hickson seemed willing to answer all questions, but inclined to do so in his fashion. He acknowledged that the foreign trade through Canada from the United States was much greater than the Canadian trade through the United States. He stated that the Canadian parliament annually voted money to various branches of the Canadian Pacific road as subsidies and that lines of steam-ships were yearly subsidized by the government. In 1888 the freight that passed through Montreal from the western part of the United States was 71,097 tonnage. The traffic that passed over the Canadian line from the United States to Portland, Me., amounted to 92,241 tonnage. In reply to a question from Senator Blair Mr. Hickson stated that about 40 per cent. of all tee business done by the Canadian Pacific road was due to the United States. In the northwest, and particularly in Michigan, almost all the carrying trade is done by the Canadian trunk lines.

S. M. Felton, first vice president of the Erie road said that under the pooling system the Erie road received $500,000 yearly for maintaining rates. The Erie road has not the facilities that the New York Central and the Pennsylvania roads have for improvements. They have to make rates to make any money.

Senator Cullom.—"Do you think that there should be any legislation to protect American roads against the Canadian roads doing business in the United States?"

Mr. Felton.—"I do. If the Canadian roads had to conform to the American laws the American roads would gain by it."

Senator Gorman.—"Can you tell why it is that certain roads can get freight destined to Liverpool and ship it cheaper than other roads?"

Mr. Felton.—"The only explanation I can give to that question is that in my opinion the roads must have some agreement with the steamship companies whereby the railroads make up to the steamship companies any loss which they may sustain."

By Senator Hiscock.—"In your opinion, have the Canadian trunk lines acted according to the inter-state commerce laws."

A.—"I think they did when it was first passed; but, like everything else, it grew old, and now I can't answer for them. If this commission wish to enforce the inter-state law and maintain rates, the best thing they can do is to put some violator in jail, then perhaps all the roads will conform to the law."

By Senator Harris—"You say that you are in favor of a legalization of pooling. How would you arrange it so that each of the weaker roads might receive its share of the profits?"

A.—"The best way, in my opinion, would be to give to each road its share of the carrying trade, but as the shippers object to that, the only way to equalize the profits would be to settle on a financial basis and give each road a share in the gross profits."

A BLOODLESS BATTLE.

Belligerent Benjamin Says Admiral Porter Can't Tell the Truth.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Gen. Butler was interviewed again about Admiral Porter and the battle of New Orleans.

"Says I was drunk, does he?" growled the general, referring to the admiral's remarks. "Well, suppose he does; his statement to that effect will be satisfactory testimony to the contrary to those who know him.

"That speech was written four or five days before the day on which it was delivered, and copies of it were sent to the various newspapers in Boston. The statements made by me were neither new nor unsupported, as Porter will find out before he gets through with this matter. Parton, who is credited with being a careful historian, says on page 247 of his book: 'Gen. Butler in New Orleans: Capt. Porter's fleet of steamers were coming rapidly down the river, propelled by a report that the celebrated ram, Mansassas, was after them.' Why, Porter himself has never denied that. He admits it. Porter can't tell the truth, anyhow. He has attacked me like a blackguard, but I do not propose to make any such fight. This matter is going to be settled once for all, and I'm going to settle it."

"You're Another."

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Admiral Porter said in reply to the remarks of Gen. Butler sent out by the United Press: "I see Butler is going for me on the question of prize money, and, if he confines himself to that subject, I will probably not interfere with him. But he must not accuse me of running away when there was any fighting going on. I do not come from that kind of stock. So far as any further statements from me are concerned, I shall probably not make any more, since I consider that I have pretty well refuted the allegations of Gen. Butler."

No New Developments.

CHICAGO, May 8.—No new developments in the Cronin case have been made. The police authorities are so well satisfied that the affair partakes of the nature of a preconcocted sensation that they have practically abandoned all effort to trace down the missing man. A leading attache of the detective department said at midnight that within eighteen hours Dr. Cronin would be located. In Irish Nationalist circles considerable amusement was created by the receipt of a dispatch signed by John Devoy, Brosbn and others, offering a reward for the detection of those responsible for Dr Cronin's "assassination." Outside of the Conklins, with whom Cronin has boarded for years, nobody can be found willing to father the opinion that he has met with foul play. The affair has reached the ludicrous level of the betting arena, and at the sporting resorts the odds were 20 to 3 that the missing man would turn up in the flesh within a week.

Hon. Smith M. Weed was elected president of Plattsburg, N. Y., by 700 majority.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE GREAT WAR SYNDICATE.

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON,

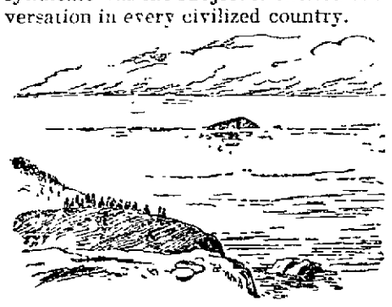
—AUTHOR OF—

"RUDDER GRANGE;" "AMOS KILBRIGHT—HIS ADSCITITIOUS EXPERIENCES;" "THE BEE MAN OF ORN," "THE CHRISTMAS WRECK," "THE LADY OR THE TIGER," "THE LATE MRS. NULL," "THE HUNDREDTH MAN," "THE CASTING AWAY OF MRS. LECKS AND MRS. ALESHINE;" "THE DUSANIES" ETC., ETC.

Copyrighted by P. F. Collier, of "Collier's Once a Week," and published by special arrangement with him through the American Press Association. All rights reserved.

An officer of the Royal engineers stood on the seaward edge of this yawning abyss; then he walked over to the almost circular body of water which occupied the place where the fishing village had been, and into which the waters of the bay had flowed. When this officer returned to London he wrote a report to the effect that a ship canal, less than an eighth of a mile long, leading from the newly formed lake at the head of the bay, would make of this chasm, when filled by the sea, the finest and most thoroughly protected inland basin for ships of all sizes on the British coast. But before this report received due official consideration the idea had been suggested and elaborated in a dozen newspapers.

Accounts and reports of all kinds describing the destruction of Caerdaff, and of the place in which it had stood, filled the newspapers of the world. Photographs and pictures of Caerdaff as it had been and as it then was were produced with marvelous rapidity, and the earthquake bomb of the American war syndicate was the subject of excited conversation in every civilized country.



CAERDAFF AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT.

The British ministry was now the calmest body of men in Europe. The great opposition storm had died away; the great war storm had ceased, and the wisest British statesmen saw the unmistakable path of national policy lying plain and open before them. There was no longer time for arguments and struggles with opponents or enemies, internal or external. There was even no longer time for the discussion of measures. It was the time for the adoption of a measure which indicated itself, and which did not need discussion.

On the afternoon of the day of the bombardment of Caerdaff, Repeller No. 11, accompanied by her crabs, steamed for the English channel. Two days afterward there lay off the coast at Brighton, with a white flag floating high above her, the old Tallapoosa, now naval mistress of the world.

Near by lay a cable boat, and constant communication by way of France was kept up between the officers of the American syndicate and the repeller. In a very short time communications were opened between the repeller and London.

When this last step became known to the public of America, almost as much excited by the recent events as the public of England, a great disturbance arose in certain political circles. It was argued that the syndicate had no right to negotiate in any way with the government of England; that it had been empowered to carry on a war, and that if its duties in this regard had been satisfactorily executed, it must now retire and allow the United States government to attend to its foreign relations.

But the syndicate was firm. It had contracted to bring the war to a satisfactory conclusion. When it considered that this had been done, it would retire and allow the American government, with whom the contract had been made, to decide whether or not it had been properly performed.

The unmistakable path of national policy which had shown itself to the wisest British statesmen appeared broader and plainer when the overtures of the American war syndicate had been received by the British government. The ministry now perceived that the syndicate had not waged war; it had been simply exhibiting the uselessness of war as at present waged. Who now could deny that it would be folly to oppose the resources of ordinary warfare to those of what might be called prohibitive warfare?

Another idea arose in the minds of the wisest British statesmen. If prohibitive warfare were a good thing for America, it would be an equally good thing for England. More than that, it would be a better thing if only these two countries possessed the power of waging prohibitive warfare.

In three days a convention of peace was concluded between Great Britain and the American syndicate acting for the United States, its provisions being made subject to such future treaties and alliances as the governments of the two nations might make with each other. In six days after the affair at Caerdaff a committee of the American war syndicate was in London, making arrangements under the favorable auspices of the British government for the formation of an Anglo-American syndicate of war.

The Atlantic ocean now sprang into new life. It seemed impossible to imagine whence had come the multitude of vessels which now steamed and sailed upon its surface. Among these, going westward, were six crabs, and the spring armored vessel, once the Tallapoosa, going home to a triumphant reception, such as had never before been accorded to any vessel, whether of war or peace.

The blockade of the Canadian port, which had been effectively maintained without incident, was now raised, and the syndicate's vessels proceeded to an American port.

The British ironclad Adamant at the conclusion of peace was still in tow of Crab C, and off the coast of Florida. A vessel was sent down the coast by the syndicate to notify Crab C of what had occurred, and to order it to tow the Adamant to the Bermudas, and there deliver her to the British authorities. The vessel sent by the syndicate, which was a fast coast steamer, had scarcely hove in sight of the objects of her search when she was saluted by a ten inch shell from the Adamant, followed almost immediately by two others. The commander of the Adamant had no idea that the war was at an end, and had never failed, during his involuntary cruise, to fire at anything which bore the American flag, or looked like an American craft.

Fortunately the coast steamer was not struck, and at the top of her speed retired to a greater distance, whence the syndicate officer on board communicated with the crab by smoke signals.

During the time in which Crab C had had charge of the Adamant no communication had taken place between the two vessels. Whenever an air pipe had been elevated for the purpose of using therein a speaking tube, a volley from a machine gun on the Adamant was poured upon it, and after several pipes had been shot away the director of the crab ceased his efforts to confer with those on the ironclad. It had been necessary to place the outlets of the ventilating apparatus of the crab under the forward ends of some of the upper roof plates.

When Crab C had received her orders she put about the prow of the great war ship, and proceeded to tow her north eastward, the commander of the Adamant taking a parting crack with his heaviest stern gun at the vessel which had brought the order for his release.

All the way from the American coast to the Bermuda islands, the great Adamant blazed, thundered and roared, not only because her commander saw, or fancied he saw, an American vessel, but to notify all crabs, repellers and any other vile invention of the enemy that may have been recently put forth to blemish the sacred surface of the sea, that the Adamant still floated, with the heaviest coat of mail and the finest and most complete armament in the world, ready to sink anything hostile which came near enough—but not too near.

When the commander found that he was bound for the Bermudas he did not understand it, unless, indeed, those islands had been captured by the enemy. But he did not stop firing. Indeed, should he find the Bermudas under the American flag, he would fire at that flag and whatever carried it, as long as a shot or a shell or a charge of powder remained to him.

But when he reached British waters, and slowly entering St. George's harbor, saw around him the British flag floating as proudly as it floated above his own great ship, he confessed himself utterly bewildered; but he ordered the men at every gun to stand by their piece until he was boarded by a boat from the fort and informed of the true state of affairs.

But even then, when weary Crab C raised herself from her fighting depth and steamed to a dock, the commander of the Adamant could scarcely refrain from sending a couple of tons of iron into the beastly sea devil which had the impertinence to tow him about against his will.

No time was lost by the respective governments of Great Britain and the United States in ratifying the peace made through the syndicate, and in concluding a military and naval alliance, the basis of which should be the use by these two nations, and by no other nations, of the instantaneous motor. The treaty was made and adopted with much more dispatch than generally accompanies such agreements between nations, for both governments felt the importance of placing themselves without delay in that position from which, by means of their united control of paramount methods of warfare, they might become the arbiters of peace.

The desire to evolve that power which should render opposition useless had long led men from one warlike invention to another. Every one who had constructed a new kind of gun, a new kind of armor or a new explosive thought that he had solved the problem or was on his way to do so. The inventor of the instantaneous motor had done it.

The treaty provides that all subjects concerning hostilities between either or both of the contracting powers and other nations should be referred to a joint high commission, appointed by the two powers, and if war should be considered necessary, it should be prosecuted and conducted by the Anglo-American war syndicate, within limitations prescribed by the high commission.

The contract made with the new syndicate was of the most stringent order, and contained every provision that ingenuity or foresight of man could invent or suggest to make it impossible for the syndicate to transfer to any other nation the use of the instantaneous motor.

Throughout all classes in sympathy with the administrative parties of Great Britain and the United States there was a feeling of jubilant elation on account of the alliance and the adoption by the two nations of the means of prohibitive warfare. The public sentiment acted even upon the opposition; and the majority of army and navy officers in the two countries felt bound to admit that the arts of war in which they had been educated were things of the past. Of course there were members of the army and navy in both countries who deprecated the new state of things. But there were also men still living who deprecated the abolition of the old wooden seventy-four gun ship.

A British artillery officer, conversing with a member of the American syndicate at a London club, said to him:

"Do you know that you made a great mistake in the beginning of your operations with the motor guns? If you had contrived an attachment to the motor which should have made an infernal thunderclap and a storm of smoke at the moment of discharge, it would have saved you a lot of money and time and trouble. The work of the motor on the Canadian coast was terrible enough, but people could see no connection between that and the guns on your vessel. If you could have sooner shown that connection you might have saved yourselves the trouble of crossing the Atlantic. And, to prove this, one of the most satisfactory points connected with your work on the Welsh coast was the jet of smoke which came from the repeller every time she discharged a motor. If it had not been for those jets I believe there would be people now in the opposition who would swear that Caerdaff had been mined, and that the ministry were a party to it."

"Your point is well taken," said the American, "and should it ever be necessary to discharge any more bombs—which I hope it may not be—we shall take care to show a visible and audible connection between cause and effect."

"The devil take it, sir!" cried an old captain of an English ship of the line, who was sitting near by. "What you are talking about is not war! We might as well send out a codfish trust to settle national disputes. In the next sea fight we'll save ourselves the trouble of gnawing and crunching at the sterns of the enemy. We'll simply send a note aboard requesting the foreigner to be so good as to send us his rudder by bearer, which, if properly marked and numbered, will be returned to him on the conclusion of peace. This would do just as well as twisting it off, and save expense. No, sir, I will not join you in a julep. I have made no alliance over new fangled inventions! Waiter, fetch me some rum and hot water!"

In the midst of the profound satisfaction with which the members of the American war syndicate regarded the success of their labors—labors alike profitable to themselves and to the recently contending nations—and in the gratified pride with which they received the popular and official congratulations which were showered upon them, there was but one little cloud, one regret.

In the course of the great syndicate war a life had been lost. Thomas Hutchins, while assisting in the loading of coal on one of the repellers, was accidentally killed by the falling of a derrick.

The syndicate gave a generous sum to the family of the unfortunate man, and throughout the United States the occurrence occasioned a deep feeling of sympathetic regret. A popular subscription was started to [illegible] United States but from many persons in Great Britain, who wished to assist in the erection of this tribute to the man who had fallen in the contest which had been of as much benefit to their country as to his own.

Some weeks after the conclusion of the treaty a public question was raised, which at first threatened to annoy the American government, but it proved to be of little moment. An anti-administration paper in Peakville, Ark., asserted that in the whole of the published treaty there was not one word in regard to the fisheries question, the complications arising from which had been the cause of the war. Other papers took up the matter, and the government then discovered that in drawing up the treaty the fisheries business had been entirely overlooked. There was a good deal of surprise in official circles when this discovery was announced; but as it was considered that the fisheries question was one which would take care of itself, or be readily disposed of in connection with a number of other minor points which remained to be settled between the two countries, it was decided to take no notice of the implied charge of neglect, and to let the matter drop. And as the opposition party took no real interest in the question but little more was said about it.

"WHAT YOU ARE TALKING ABOUT IS NOT WAR!"

Both countries were too well satisfied with the general result to waste time or discussion over small matters. Great Britain had lost some forts and some ships, but these would have been comparatively useless in the new system of warfare. On the other hand, she had gained not only the incalculable advantage of the alliance, but a magnificent and unsurpassed landlocked basin on the coast of Wales.

The United States had been obliged to pay an immense sum on account of the contract with the war syndicate, but this was considered money so well spent, and so much less than an ordinary war would have cost, that only the most violent anti-administration journals ever alluded to it.

Reduction of military and naval forces and gradual disarmament was now the policy of the allied nations. Such forces and such vessels as might be demanded for the future operations of the war syndicate were retained. A few field batteries of motor guns were all that would be needed on land, and a comparatively small number of armored ships would suffice to carry the motor guns that would be required at sea.

Now there would be no more mere exhibitions of the powers of the instantaneous motor bomb. Hereafter, if battles must be fought, they would be battles of annihilation.

This is the history of the great syndicate war. Whether or not the Anglo-American syndicate was ever called upon to make war, is not to be stated here. But certain it is that after the formation of this syndicate all the nations of the world began to teach English in their schools, and the Spirit of Civilization raised her head with a confident smile.

THE END.

In the Peach Orchard.

Marshall P. Wilder, whose success in peach culture is well known to most eastern fruit growers, attributes his success to three causes: First, he grew the trees on the northern slope of his farm, which hold back the buds. Then his peaches were mostly natives, and these are not so liable to winter kill as others. Another cause of success cited were hens. He built a high fence around the peach orchards and kept hens therein. These hens destroyed the insects and aided in cultivation by scratching.

THE INFLUENCE OF THINGS.

A Woman's Whole Life Was Changed by a Red Hat with a Dull Red Plume.

There was once a lady, sober in mind and sedate in manner, whose plain dress exactly represented her desire to be inconspicuous, to do good, to improve every day of her life in actions that should benefit her kind. She was a serious person, inclined to improving conversation, to the reading of bound books that cost at least a dollar and a half (fifteen cents of which she gladly contributed to the author), and she had a distaste for the gay society which was mainly a flutter of ribbons and talk and pretty faces; and when she meditated, as she did in her spare moments, her heart was sore over the frivolity of life and the emptiness of fashion. She longed to make the world better, and without any priggishness she set it an example of simplicity and sobriety, of cheerful acquiescence in plainness and inconspicuousness.

One day, it was in the autumn, this lady had occasion to buy a new hat. From a great number offered to her she selected a red one with a dull red plume. It did not agree with the rest of her apparel, it did not fit her apparent character. What impulse led to this selection she could not explain. She was not tired of being good, but something in the jauntiness of the hat and the color pleased her. If it were a temptation she did not intend to yield to it, but she thought she would take the hat home and try it. Perhaps her nature felt the need of a little warmth. The hat pleased her still more when she got it home and put it on and surveyed herself in the mirror. Indeed, there was a new expression in her face that corresponded to the hat. She put it off and looked at it. There was something almost humanly winning and temptatious in it. In short, she kept it, and when she wore it abroad she was not conscious of its incongruity to herself or to her dress, but of the incongruity of the rest of her apparel to the hat, which seemed to have a sort of intelligence of its own, at least a power of changing and conforming things to itself. By degrees one article after another in the lady's wardrobe was laid aside and another substituted for it answered to the demanding spirit of the hat.

In a little while this plain lady was not plain any more, but most gorgeously dressed and possessed with the desire to be in the height of the fashion. It came to this that she had a tea gown made out of a window curtain with a flamboyant pattern. Solomon in all his glory would have been ashamed of himself in her presence.

But this was not all. Her disposition, her ideas, her whole life were changed. She did not any more think of going about doing good, but of amusing herself. She read nothing but stories in paper covers. In place of being sedate and sober minded she was frivolous to excess; she spent most of her time with women who liked to "frivol." She kept Lent in the most expensive way, so as to make the impression upon everybody that she was better than the extremest kind of Lent. From liking the sedatest company she passed to liking the gayest society and the most fashionable method of getting rid of her time. Nothing whatever had happened to her, and she is now an ornament to society.—Charles Dudley Warner in Harper's.

Living in Paris.

Of living in Paris outside of a hotel I know but little, except that a gentleman who has spent a great deal of time here and seen a good deal of society said to me that in no city can one live so absolutely as he pleases as in Paris and still be respectable and fashionable. It was some time before New Yorkers took kindly to modern flats, with their possible improvement and convenience. High life of that kind was not to their taste. But here you find the best people living upon some narrow street, and you climb up flight and flight of winding stairs until the fourth and fifth and sometimes the sixth stage is reached, where you stop to breathe and wonder how any American could have pitched his tent so high.

But once inside the tent your wonder ceases, or rather takes another channel, as you find yourself in the large, airy and handsomely furnished rooms where so many of our people live quite as comfortable and with far less care than they can at home. "I would not go back to America again, with all the worries of housekeeping, for the world," I heard a lady say, while her companion, fresh from the worries of American housekeeping, was ready to take them again, and would not stay here for all the world. And so opinions differ. But of the two I think the Parisian housekeeper has the best of it, with better servants, smaller wages and so many troublesome things done outside—no washing or ironing, for this is done by the lanchisseuse, and no bread-making, for the bakers furnish all that, and of an excellent kind, too.—Cor. Springfield Republican.

An Hour's Snooze.

During cold weather some of the paupers resort to some very odd tricks to get into some house where they can warm their chilled bodies by the generous heat from a fire or steam register. The other Sunday, when it was quite cold, a middle aged man of scraggy beard, unkempt hair, wearing worn out boots and seedy coat and ragged pantaloons, and presenting a most repulsive and dirty appearance, entered the door of St. John's Methodist church quietly, and took a seat near the rear part of the room. When the congregation struck up a hymn the miserable tramp joined in the singing with apparently as good time as any of the choristers. It was at first supposed that he had drifted in to hear the Gospel expounded—and may be he did—but after reclining his head on the seat during prayer, he fell asleep and slept soundly during the entire sermon. He didn't hear any Gospel expounded, at least, and some people were cynical enough to say that he had entered the church for no other reason than to get a snug, warm corner, where he could sleep for an hour.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

DIETER'S CROWN BAKING POWDER

Recommended by the highest medical and chemical authorities, who testify to its absolute purity, wholesomeness and wonderful strength. Every can guaranteed to do the work of any other baking powder costing twice as much. Every can guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase money refunded

1 lb. Can, 20c.; ½ lb., 10c.; ¼ lb., 5c.

If your dealer does not keep Crown, do not let him persuade you to buy some other he claims to be just as good, but ask him to order you one can.

DIETER'S CROWN BAKING POWDER.

NO DUST OR DIRT. NO SMOKE OR SMELL. JET BLACK ENAMEL GLOSS. ENAMELINE AN IMPROVEMENT IN STOVE POLISH. NEVER BURNS OR STAINS NO BRUSH REQUIRED. ALWAYS READY · HAS NO EQUAL. A PASTE IN TIN BOX. IT SAVES ¾ OF THE WORK

Get Sample FREE from your Local Dealer.

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Of New York, represented by

John E. Johns

No. 9 N. Erie street.

Information concerning which gladly given on application.

A. KELLER,

WEST SIDE

LIVERYMAN.

None but safe, sound and good driving horses; none but strong, fine and comfortable carriages; and none but reasonable prices. As a further convenience, outfits will be delivered to any part of the city.

A. KELLER,

Clay Street.

JOHN H. OGDEN,

UNDERTAKING

In all its Branches.

Side of Canal West Main Street,

IN this age of adulteration there are few things more difficult to obtain of a pure quality than soap. Unfortunately the mischief by inferior soaps is done before their dangerous nature is discovered. The IVORY SOAP is 99 44/100 % pure, so may be relied upon as entirely safe to use.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

Copyright 1886, by Procter & Gamble.

It Makes You Hungry

"I have used Paine's Celery Compound and it has had a salutary effect. It invigorated the system and I feel like a new man. It improves the appetite and facilitates digestion." J. T. COPELAND, Primus, S. C.

Paine's Celery Compound

is a unique tonic and appetizer. Pleasant to the taste, quick in its action, and without any injurious effect, it gives that rugged health which makes everything taste good. It cures dyspepsia and kindred disorders. Physicians prescribe it. $1.00. Six for $5.00. Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.

The Best Spring Medicine.

Spring medicine means more now-a-days than it did ten years ago. The winter of 1888-89 has left the nerves *all fagged out*. The nerves must be strengthened, the blood purified, liver and bowels regulated. Paine's Celery Compound—*the Spring medicine of to-day*—does all this, as nothing else can. *Prescribed by Physicians, Recommended by Druggists, Endorsed by Ministers, Guaranteed by the Manufacturers to be*

"In the spring of 1887 I was all run down. I would get up in the morning with so tired a feeling, and was so weak that I could hardly get around. I bought a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and before I had taken it a week I felt very much better. I can cheerfully recommend it to all who need a building up and strengthening medicine." Mrs. B. A. Dow, Burlington, Vt.

DIAMOND DYES Color anything any color. Never Fail! Always sure! | LACTATED FOOD Nourishes babies perfectly. The Physician's favorite.

WALL PAPER.

The Independent Company is now prepared to show a very attractive line of new spring WALL PAPERS. The cheap papers are all pretty and artistic. The finer grades show some of the handsomest effects yet produced. We have the INGRAIN PAPERS in two grades, heavy and light weight, and all the colors in both grades. The friezes for these papers are of a class of designs not usually found in wall papers, the work of the Society of Associated Artists of New York.

For all of the new papers we have had especially made a line of room mouldings to match in color the papers. These papers while of the highest artistic merit are sold at inside prices. GET OUR FIGURES. First class paper hangers furnished.

THE INDEPENDENT CO.,

NO. 20 EAST MAIN STREET.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

TAINTED MEAT

SERVED TO THE TROOPS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

By the Italian Caterer, Who Undertook More than He Could Carry Out.

The New York Times contains a long article concerning the quality of the rations meted out to the soldier boys in New York, during the centennial. Since the return of the national guardsmen to to their homes they have told their local papers some stories of hardship in this respect that ought to incite the army committee. It was mostly confined to the New York State troops. The Poughkeepsie News-Press says:

"The men complained bitterly of the messing. Indeed 'mess' is a very appropriate name for the stuff that was served. In the basement were long tables furnished with tin plates and cups, and all were required to eat standing. The menu consisted of roast beef, roast veal, potatoes, onions, and coffee. No spoons were to be had and so each were obliged to stir his coffee with his knife or fork. * * * Said one private: 'I could have stood the grub well enough if they had given us clean plates.' The same complaints about food were made by the soldiers who came down from Albany by boat."

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser takes it up and says through Brig. Gen. P. C. Doyle, who made the contract with Mazzetti for the three days' rations and service to the troops quartered in Madison Square Garden:

"The first rations served were very bad The coffee was bitter, and some of the food and the meat undoubtedly tainted. The matter was thoroughly investigated, and the food that was afterward served was somewhat of an improvement. Mazzetti, the Italian caterer, had taken a bigger contract than he was prepared to fill satisfactorily." Editorially the same paper says: "The New York Committee ought to thoroughly investigate the bills presented for feeding the troops of the Fourth Brigade that were quartered at Madison Square Garden. We are assured by Buffalo soldiers, whose testimony can be accepted with implicit confidence, that the rations furnished to the military who were so unfortunate as to be assigned to the Garden were simply vile—the meat tainted, the bread uneatable. This complaint comes from men who are not unreasonable, and who did not expect to be fed from a Delmonico menu; but they deem it an act of justice to inform the committee in charge how the man who contracted for purveying for the Buffalo regiments carried out his part of the responsibility. It was an outrage upon the visiting regiments to put such food before them."

"We have to confess," said one of the caterers who managed the contract for Mrs. Mazzetti, "that by accident we did serve one barrel of roast beef out of sixty-five or sixty-six barrels that was tainted. It happened this way: The cooking facilities at Madison Square Garden are not ample for so large a company. Our original contract called for feeding 2,000 men, but we had at the last moment to make provision for 2,200. We accordingly engaged an oven in our neighborhood, and with our own oven and that at Madison Square we tried to get along. We roasted part of the meats here and put them in barrels and took them to Madison Square Garden, where they were to be warmed over before serving. One of the cooks made the mistake of packing a barrel partly filled with roasted beef with some that had not been roasted that was to have been roasted in the ovens at the Garden, and that spoiled the entire barrel. The waiters served it unknown to us, and when our attention was called to it we did all in our power to rectify the mistake. There was no tinware in our service except the fork and teaspoon. Every man had a plate, soup plate, cup and saucer, knife, fork and spoon, and everything was new and clean. We used mixed Java and Mocha coffee, for which we paid 30 cents a pound—500 pounds. Our butter we bought in ten-firkin lots at 28 cents a pound, and everything else was equally good. Just because of the accident, which we could not foresee, we are blamed. We did everything to make recompense to the soldiers. We served twenty cans of cafe glace after the parade free, and for the officers we provided after the first meal, at our own expense, boned turkey, roast turkey, beef tongue, ham, and filet of beef, with mushrooms There was no complaint after the first meal at all. We doubt if we shall make $600 out of the contract for all our trouble."

THE DEATH OF AN OLD SETTLER.

William Bohanan in His Eighty-fourth year, of Paralysis.

The funeral of the late William Bohanan took place from the residence of his daughter, corner of Plum and Hill streets, Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. His death occurred at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday from the effect of a stroke of paralysis on Wednesday last. Mr. Bohanan retained his health remarkably well, being almost 84 years of age at the time of his death.

This closes the career of one of Massillon's few remaining settlers, who has seen it pass through its exciting early years, and whose own story would be the story of the city. He arrived in Massillon, a young married man about 1838, on the Ohio canal, that was then developing this part of the state. He had come from New York, and with no objective point, became impressed with this location, and was set in his determination by the urgency of the citizens who desired his presence, as there was then no wagon shop in the town. He at once fell into a good business, and in the course of a smooth running career, honestly earned such a sufficiency of this world's goods as to enable him to retire from active life a quarter of a century ago.

Mrs. Bohanan died twelve years ago, and but two children of the union survive, Mrs. E. M. Schufelt, of this city, and Thomas Henry Bohanan, of Kentland, Ind.

RETURN OF THE VETERANS.

Gallant Company F Arrives from the Sanguinary Field.

The choice flowers of gallant Company F, Eighth Regiment, returned from the gory battle field in New York Friday noon, arriving on the W. & L. E railroad. Their ranks did not show any decimation, but there was an aparent lack of spryness in their movements compared with the agility displayed at the time of departure. The boys marched up Main street to the tap of the drum in good form and were welcomed with cheers on every hand. They were put through a series of evolutions on Main and Erie streets by Capt. Zimmerman and then marched to the armory, where cheers were given for O-h-i-o Captain Zimmerman, the first and second lieutenants, Chaplain Fields and others.

Everybody noticed and admired the large collection of medals which adorned the throbbing breast of Chaplain John Fields, and which were awarded him for gallant and meritorious conduct on the field of battle, and which will be preserved and handed down to his children's children as mementoes of the creditable and honorable part taken by the devout citizen-soldier in the greatest conflict of 1889. Welcome home boys.

STREET PAVING.

THE COST WILL BE AMICABLY SETTLED.

The Judiciary Committee Meet with a Committee of Main Street Residents.

Pursuant to a call by the judiciary committee, the citizens of East Main street, who are interested in the pay ment of the street paving, met in the council chamber Friday evening. All the property holders interested, with but one exception, were present. The meeting was called to order and Mr Joseph Coleman was elected chairman and Mr. H. W. Loeffler clerk. The views of all present were expressed and it was the unanimous opinion that it would be an injustice to ask the property holders on Main street to help pay for the street crossings, as these crossings were of as much benefit to Erie and Mill street properties as to Main street properties.

Mr. Sailer offered the following resolution: "That the property holders pay 98 per cent. of all the costs of paving the street in front of their property, and the city pay the rest." The resolution was adopted.

The committee present seemed to be satisfied with the result of the meeting, and will probably recommend to the council the acceptance of the proposition of the citizens' meeting, and the matter will be amicably settled.

GEORGE WHITFIELD TIMLOW.

A Former Rector of St. Timothy's Church.

The New York Herald of Saturday, contains the following notice of the death of a former rector of St. Timothy's church. The article fails to notice his ministry in Massillon:

"The Rev. George Whitfield Timlow, D. D., died on Thursday at Warwick, N. Y., at the age of sixty-six years. Dr. Timlow was one of five sons of the late Rev. William Timlow, for thirty-nine years pastor of the Presbyterian church at Amity, N. Y., all of whom became ministers of the gospel and three of whom are still living. Dr. Timlow was graduated at the University of New York in 1840 at the age of eighteen years, and after taking a course in theology was ordained in the Episcopal ministry by Bishop Doane, of the diocese of New Jersey. His first charge was at Middletown, N. Y., where he founded and for seven years served as rector of Grace church. His next charge was the church of the Epiphany, New York City. Subsequently he served as rector of Episcopal churches at Lebanon Springs, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Salem, N. J., and at last at Warwick. Dr. Timlow was widely known and esteemed in religious, scientific and literary circles for his pious virtues, profound learning and wide scientific attainments. He was a voluminous writer for church and scientific publications, and his services were in frequent demand as a lecturer before college students and learned associations. His wife and one daughter, the wife of Dr. Park of Great Barrington, Mass., survive him.

Very Condescending.

The United American Mechanics may breathe easier for a time. The Canton Volks Zeitung in language which it prints in English, says it will not exterminate the order for a time, and will allow it to exist just the same as other organizations, until it is ready to crush it from its agonized sight. And if you do not believe it, read the news verbatim from the Volks-Zeitung:

"If that institution, known as the 'Junior Order of United American Mechanics,' has 'come to stay' as yesterday's Repository says, the institution of the United States has got to go. And that we (the common people, no matter where born, or where educated) will not allow. Mark it, Mr. Repository! We will not let children's play go on to a certain extent, and then stop it."—Canton Repository.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their grert popularity purely on their merits. Z. T. Baltzly druggist. 1

U. S. SENATORS SNUBBED.

SHABBY TREATMENT EXTENDED TO THEM AT THE CENTENNIAL.

A Wealthy Baron Opposed to the Manner in Which American Railroads Are Managed—The Chinese Minister Presents a Valuable Ring to the Smithsonian Institution—Other Live Capital Topics.

The Last Leaf on the Tree.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Ex-Secretary and Mrs. Vilas left the city in the early part of the week for their Wisconsin home. Of the official family of President Cleveland, ex-Attorney General Garland is now "the last leaf on the tree." He has become a permanent resident of the city.

An Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Senator Ingalls said recently: "In my opinion there will be an extra session of congress called next fall, probably about the middle of October. This course has been deemed judicious with a view to organizing the house of representatives and getting legislation in shape before the holiday recess."

Improving Deer Park.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Preparations are already under way at Deer park for the expected visit of the president this summer. A cottage has been secured for him and it will be ready for occupancy at short notice. Secretary and Mrs. Windom have engaged apartments at the hotel and Commissioner of the Census Porter will map out his plans in the same elevated neighborhood.

Ordered to the Nautical School.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Maxwell Wood of the navy, who since his return from China has been on special duty in the bureau of equipment and recruiting, navy department, has been detached and ordered to the nautical school ship, St. Marys, at New York. This ship is under the control of the chamber of commerce of New York City, and the apprentices are trained for entering into the merchant marine.

Supreme Court Matters.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—When the supreme court meets, after the present recess, on May 13, an adjournment will follow for the summer vacation. A number of opinions will be delivered on the 13th, among which is specified what is hoped to be a final decision in the celebrated Myra Clark Gaines case from New Orleans. After the court adjourns the several justices will go out on their circuits for several weeks. Nothing certain is known in supreme court circles about the successorship to Justice Matthews, but it is the opinion of some persons connected with the court that the appointment lies between Judge Gresham and Attorney General Miller.

The Chinese Minister Makes a Gift.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Chinese minister has made a valuable gift to the regents of the Smithsonian institution. Ensconced in a beautiful gold plush case is a "Jade" ring about 10 inches in diameter and 1-8 of an inch in thickness. It has a hollow center about 4 inches in diameter. The face of the ring has ornamental spots and its back is quite smooth. It is of a pale pea hue, though it was originally of cream color. Upon it is a cream colored spot about the size of a 10-cent piece, which, if continuously rubbed with a piece of silk, will grow in size. This ring is known as the "Han Peek" jewel of the dynasty of Han, who reigned about 3,500 years ago. In that dynasty the court officials, when having an audience with the emperor, held this ring with both hands, thrusting their fingers into the opening and guarding against moving their hands while addressing the throne. It was used as an emblem of submission or respect for their sovereign. It had been buried with its owner, was unearthed from the sepulchre recently and is considered very valuable.

A Baron on American Methods.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Baron Erlanger, the great European financier and capitalist, is at Wormleys, accompanied by his son, Frederick and Alfred Slidell of New Orleans. The baron is cosmopolitan and proves it by registering from London and Paris. The baron has about $15,000,000 invested in American roads, notably the Cincinnati Southern, Cincinnati and New Orleans and Texas and Pacific. Some of these are very permanent investments, if the market value of the stock is any indication. The difference between the cost and selling value of the stock is one of the principal reasons which brought the baron on this his first visit to America. Baron Erlanger is unable to understand, however, several peculiarities about the management of American roads. "Over here," he says, "the operating expenses eat up 70 per cent. of the revenues, while in Europe they are only 50 per cent., yet freight rates here are much higher. If the managers of the American railroads want foreign capital to further support their lines they must reform their methods. There is no good reason for bankruptcy to be staring them in the face when times are good." The baron professes a strong admiration for Jay Gould, while holding in reserve his opinion of Mr. Gould's methods. He expresses his surprise at the fine equipment of American railroads, and believes that the south now presents a fine field for railroad development.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Sunday Herald has this complaint to make about the treatment of the senate committee at the centennial: With a great flourish of trumpets the "committee on the centennial celebration of the inauguration of George Washington as president of the United States" sent to the senate of the United States, one year in advance of the date fixed for the celebration, an urgent invitation to participate in the celebration. In due course the senate accepted the invitation and appointed "a committee of seven members to attend the celebration and, with such other senators as may be then present in New York, represent the senate thereat." This committee comprised the leading senators—Ingalls, the president pro tempore; Sherman, Dawes, Allison, Cullom, Hampton, Eustis and Colquitt, and the representation of the senate was completed by the presence of the secretary, Anson G. McCook; the sergeant-at-arms, W. P. Canaday, and deputy sergeant-at-arms, Frank M. Evans. Their experiences can be briefly summed up in the statement that they received virtually no attention on the part of the committees whose duty it was to attend to their comfort, convenience and proper entertainment. The committee, representing the most distinguished of all legislative bodies, was allowed to shift for itself in the main, with possibly the single exception of the banquet, at which its presence was provided for in accordance with the proprieties of the occasion and with a due regard to its high representative status. But there was virtually no other preparation made for these distinguished senatorial guests. They got their own carriages, took "Hobson's choice" of hotel accommodations, were stored away in inside rooms at the Fifth Avenue hotel, and finding that they were not provided with accommodations on any of the steamers to witness the great naval procession in the harbor, they obtained, by special telegraphic order from the secretary of the treasury, the United States revenue cutter Grant, and were thus enabled to witness the grandest demonstration of its kind that ever was made in this country.

A Sunday Paper for Sale.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Col. T. G. Morrow, proprietor of The Sunday Gazette of this city, announces in his paper that he will sell his newspaper at public auction next Thursday. The Gazette was established in 1865 by Col. Tom Florence, an ex-member of congress from Pennsylvania. Col. Morrow has owned and had control of the paper during the past eight years, conducting it as an Independent Republican journal. He proposes now to retire from journalism and engage in other business.

An Exhibit for Paris.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—One of the most interesting exhibits for the exposition in Paris was sent from the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. This exhibit consists of three large plaques containing specimens of the work which has been turned out by this bureau during the twenty-five years of its existence. In one of the larger plaques is to be seen, arranged in the form of an arch and crossing from one side to the other, the engraved portraits of all the presidents of the United States from Washington to Cleveland, and just below the center of this arch and forming the central piece of the exhibit is an unusually fine engraving of President Harrison, whilst just above is one of Secretary of the Treasury Windom. At the bottom and forming the base to the arch are the portraits of all the secretaries of the treasury from Hamilton to Fairchild. On the left and forming an abutment to the arch are grouped the secretaries of war and similarly placed on the right the secretaries of the navy. Interspersed through the whole are portraits of the eminent naval and military commanders and other prominent Americans. Most of these engravings are those used on bank notes, bonds and the one, two, five and ten dollar silver certificates. The second plaque contains the notes and securities of the largest denomination used by this government. The center piece is a registered 4 per cent. bond, with coupon complete, to run thirty years. Just below this are $20,000 and $50,000 registered bonds, and to the right and left of these bonds are the United States notes ranging in value from $1 to $10,000, the back and face of each note being shown. Above, on the left, are gold notes from $20 to $10,000 and on the right the national bank notes from $5 to $10,000. This plaque also contains specimens of the revenue stamps used on tobacco, beers and liquors. The smaller plaques are made of the stamps of smaller denomination, the whole making an interesting and attractive exhibit.

Work to be Resumed.

BRAZIL, Ind., May 6.—The first victory in the adjustment of the yearly mining scale was achieved Saturday by the machine miners getting 43 1-2 cents with 5 cents advance on Nov. 1. This is a five-cent reduction instead of ten cents as demanded. Machines are used exclusively in the bituminous mines at Coxville and Clay City. The temporary rate agreed upon for bituminous miners is also a victory, as the rate is higher than at first offered, besides bringing about the resumption of work in all bituminous mines in the state to-day.

Miners Strike.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 6.—The coal miners strike at Barclay, this county, struck yesterday, for the reason, it is alleged, that certain striking miners in Indiana asked them to. There is a prospect that the whole of the Springfield district will become involved.

To Match Terra Cotta and Proctor Knott.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 6.—It is said the owners of the Chicago stable late Saturday afternoon increased their bid for Proctor Knott, and displayed great anxiety to secure the 3-year-old prodigy. The stable secured an option on the horse at $25,000, but whether that option has expired is not definitely known. During the interview between Johnson of Hankins & Johnson and Mr. Bryant the latter bantered the former for a race with Terra Cotta any distance, a mile and a quarter preferred, Proctor Knott and Terra Cotta to carry for age, and the race to take place either at the West Side track or in Louisville within the next few days. Johnson was unable to act upon the challenge and what will come of it is not known.

Big Meat Company Organized.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The American Meat company has been organized with Warner Miller as president and ex Congressman J. J. Belden of Syracuse as one of the directors. This is the company with $25,000,000 capital which intends to become a rival of the "big four" dressed beef combination. It will control large ranches in the west and stock yard facilities at Kansas City. The company as first organized contained a number of cotton oil trust people, but they were frightened out. The necessary capital has already been subscribed and it is not thought that there will be any further delay in carrying out the project.

Set Afire by Sailors.

NEW YORK, May 6.—A court of inquiry at Bermuda has found that the brig Richard P. Buck, which was burned at that place last month was set afire by sailors while they were in a drunken carouse, having stolen the liquor from casks in the cargo. The origin of the fire had been a mystery, and some unpleasant suspicions had been entertained which are now happily removed.

To Maintain Order.

BERLIN, May 6.—The sub-committee of the Samoan conference has been directed to devise and report to the conference means by which order may be established in Samoa, together with adequate guarantees for maintaining it. The inquiry of the committee includes examination into the question of the claims of the different kings of the Samoan Islands to rulership.

"Tired all the Time,"

So many poor men and women, who seem overworked, or are debilitated by change of season, climate or life, If you could read the hundreds of letters praising Hood's Sarsaparilla which come from people whom it has restored to health, you would be convinced of its merits. As this is impossible, why not try Hood's Sarsaparilla and thus realize its benefit? It will tone and build up your system, give you a good appetite, overcome that tired feeling and make you feel, as one woman expresses it, "like a new creature."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY, S. S. }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use os Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Frank J. Cheney.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., '86.

SEAL. A. W. Gleason, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists 75c.

Expand the Mind

By seeing as much as you can of the world. But ere you set out either as a tourist, commercial traveler or emigrant—whether you go by rail, steamship or steamboat, provide yourself with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which the traveling public recognizes as the finest medical safeguard and preventative of sea sickness with which any one journeying by land or water can be provided. It furnishes to the Western pioneer adequate protection against malaria, rheumatism and those disorders of the bowels which miasma tainted water beget, Its sedative effect upon a stomach perturbed by the rocking of a ship is truly magical, and it is a capital appetizer and nerve invigorator. Excellent is it for biliousness and kidney inaction, and it counteracts, in a remarkable degree, the effects of fatigue, physical or mental. After wetting and exposure in inclement weather, it should be used as a preventative.

It is a Curious Fact.

That the body is now more susceptible to benefit from medicine than at any other season. Hence the importance of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla now, when it will do you the most good. It is really wonderful for purifying and enriching the blood, creating an appetite, and giving a healthy tone to the whole system. Be sure to get Hoods Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar to itself.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic, By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice adress. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl st., New York.

Merchants, Mechanics, Ministers, Faamers aad Attorneys.

All require a stimulant at times; every human being does; its an absolute necessity; your physician will say so No efficient remedy for Pure Old Rye Whiskey has ever bren discovered. The Faculty recommend Klein's Silver Age, Absolutely Pure Rye, is the purest and best. Always reliable. Hospitals use it. Druggists sell it. $1 50 a standard quart. Headquarters, 82 Federal St., Allegheny. Pa. Max Klein, Sole Prop.

Write for catalogue. Price list with testimonials mailed free. Mention this paper. Guckenheimer, Finch, Gibson or Overholt Pure Rye, 6 years old $1.00 quart; 5 for $5.00. Ports, Sherries, Brandies, Gin, Whiskies, etc., 50 cts quart up Goods shipped to all parts of U. S. Send trial order. 43 tf

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

TO ALL THOSE WHO

RENT,

And would like to own a

HOME.

I have a scheme whereby you can secure one cheap. If you wish to be free from paying rent call and see me. My offer will surprise you.

JASPER A. TONER,

Cor. Atwater and Tremont streets, or Independent Office.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price, On this safe plan you can buy from our advertisep druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case when used for any affection such as consumption, inflammation of lungs, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, croup, &c. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at Baltzly's. 1

C., L. & W. Railroad.

In effect February 3, 1889.

	No. 6. Accom.	No. 8.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.	No. 2.
Cleveland	5 20am	1 15pm	6 45am	9 00am	4 05pm	6 30pm	10 15pm	9 40am
Grafton	7 30	5 35	7 55	10 50	5 15	7 30	11 45	10 55
Lorain	8 05	6 10	8 30	11 25	5 45	8 05	12 20am	11 30
Elyria	8 30	6 35	8 55	11 50	6 10	8 30	12 45	11 55
Grafton	10 15	8 20	10 40	1 35pm	7 55	10 15	2 30	1 40pm
Medina	10 45	8 50	11 10	2 05	8 25	10 45	3 00	2 10
Camp Chippewa	11 05	9 10	11 30	2 25	8 45	11 05	3 20	2 30
Seville	11 30	9 35	11 55	2 50	9 10	11 30	3 45	2 55
Sterling	11 45	9 50	12 10pm	3 05	9 25	11 45	4 00	3 10
Warwick	11 57	10 02	12 22	3 17	9 37	11 57	4 12	3 22
Canal Fulton	12 31pm	10 36	12 56	3 51	10 11	12 31pm	4 46	3 56
Paris	12 40	10 45	1 05	4 00	10 20	12 40	4 55	4 05
Massillon	1 00	11 05	1 25	4 20	10 40	1 00	5 15	4 25
Navarre	1 15	11 20	1 40	4 35	10 55	1 15	5 30	4 40
Justus	1 21	11 26	1 46	4 41	11 01	1 21	5 36	4 46
Beach City	1 28	11 33	1 53	4 48	11 08	1 28	5 43	4 53
Canal Dover	1 53	11 58	2 18	5 13	11 33	1 53	6 08	5 18
New Philadelphia	2 05	12 10pm	2 30	5 25	11 45	2 05	6 20	5 30
Uhrichsville	2 20	12 25	2 45	5 40	12 00m	2 20	6 35	5 45
Freeport	2 30	12 35	2 55	5 50	12 10	2 30	6 45	5 55
Dennison	2 45	12 50	3 10	6 05	12 25	2 45	7 00	6 10
Flushing	2 55	1 00	3 20	6 15	12 35	2 55	7 10	6 20
Barton	3 05	1 10	3 30	6 25	12 45	3 05	7 20	6 30
Bridgeport	3 15	1 20	3 40	6 35	12 55	3 15	7 30	6 40
Wheeling	3 45	1 50	4 10	7 05	1 25	3 45	8 00	7 10

* Trains stop on signal for passengers.
All trains daily (Sundays excepted)

CONNECTIONS.

At Cleveland with fast trains for the East and West. Also with Cleveland and Detroit Daily Line Steamers.

At Lorain with N. Y. C., & St. L. R'y. for Fostoria, Ft. Wayne, Chicago and all points West.

At Elyria with L. S. & M. S. Railway for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West and Northwest.

At Grafton with C. C. C. & I. R'y, for Crestline, Indianapolis, St. Louis and all points West and Southwest.

At Sterling with N. Y. P. & O. R. R. for Ashland, Wadsworth, Akron, Mansfield and intermediate points,

At Warwick with C. A. & C. R. for Akron, Orrville, Mt. Vernon and Columbus,

At Massillon with P. F. W. & C. R'y, for Canton Wooster, Pittsburg, etc. Also with Wheeling & Lake Erie R'y for points on that road.

At Justus, with Cleveland & Canton R'y points on that road.

At Canal Dover with C. & M. R'y. for Cambridge, Marietta, Parkersburg, etc.

At Uhrichsville with P. C. & St. L. R'y, for Steubenville, Coshocton, Zanesville, Newark, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

At Barton, with St. Clairville & Northern R R for St. Clairville, O.

At Bridgeport, with C. & P. R'y, for all parts Pittsburg, etc.

At Wheeling, with Baltimore & Ohio R R Washington, Baltimore, etc. Also with Ohio River Steamers.

WM. H. GROUT, Gen'l Freight & Ticket Agent.
OSCAR TOWNSEND, General Manager

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.
In effect Jan 8, 1888.

GOING SOUTH	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9 *	
	A7 45	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo Lv	8 41	1 10	4 50	.....
Oak Harbor ..... Ar	9 02	2 05	5 45	.....
Fremont	9 26	2 30	6 10	.....
Clyde	9 37	2 47	6 25	.....
Bellevue	9 55	3 03	6 40	.....
Monroeville Lv		3 20	6 58	3 10
Norwalk		3 38	7 15	3 22
Wellington		4 32	8 08	4 00
Creston ..... Ar	11 53	5 20	9 08	4 47
Orrville ..... Ar	pm12 20	5 48	7 40	*5 15
" Lv	12 40	5 53	am7 05	7 05
Massillon	1 20	6 35	7 52	7 53
Navarre	1 35	6 50	8 10	8 10
Valley Junction	2 15	7 40	8 55	8 55
New Cumberland	2 28	7 53	9 10	9 10
Sherrodsville	2 40	8 05	9 25	9 25
Leesville	2 48	8 13	9 40	9 40
Bowerstown	2 55	8 20	9 50	9 50
Canal Dover	2 57	6 05	.....	.....
New Comerstown	3 38	am6 45	.....	.....
Cambridge	4 58	7 45	.....	.....
Macksburg	6 09	9 15	.....	.....
Marietta ..... Ar	7 25	am10 25	.....	.....

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No. 6.	No. 8.	No. 4.	No. 2
	A. M.	P M.	A. M.	A. M.
Marietta Lv	6 00	12 10	.....	.....
Macksburg	7 15	1 24	.....	.....
Cambridge	8 57	3 06	.....	.....
New Comerstown	10 00	4 00	.....	.....
Canal Dover	10 42	4 40	.....	.....
Bowerstown	11 25	3 45	5 55	.....
Leesville	11 32	3 55	6 02	.....
Sherrodsville	11 40	4 10	6 10	.....
New Cumberland	11 52	4 25	6 22	.....
Valley Junction	pm12 20	5 02	6 45	.....
Navarre	12 50	5 35	7 35	.....
Massillon	1 05	5 50	8 00	.....
Orrville ..... Ar	1 40	6 25	8 55	.....
Orrville Lv	1 45	*6 35	9 13	No. 2
Creston Lv	2 18	7 02	9 42	.....
Wellington	3 05	7 43	10 33	A. M.
Norwalk	3 55	8 25	11 25	7 35
Monroeville	4 07	8 35	11 37	7 35
Clyde	4 39	9 29	pm12 10	8 05
Fremont	4 55	9 45	12 28	8 23
Toledo ..... Ar	6 20	*10 45	1 50	9 40

*Daily.

This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerstown, connecting with the Pennsylvania System for all points East.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Between Toledo, Cambridge and Marietta.
" " and Bowerstown.
" " and Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.
" Chicago, Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.

JAS. M. HALL, Gen. Passenger Ag't. M. D. WOODFORD, Ma ager.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS 25 CTS

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. DOWELL, Editor Enquirer. Edenton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

PISO

The BEST Cough Medicine is PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS 25 CTS

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Massillon Independent.

WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]

DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.]

PUBLISHED BY

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY

Independent Building,

No. 20 E. Main Street,

MASSILLON - - OHIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	2 50
Three Months	1 25

WEEKLY.

One Year	$1.00
Six Months	.75
Three Months	.50

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1889.

The circulation of THE INDEPENDENT continues to grow at the rate of over one hundred subscribers a week.

Editor Scott is the new postmaster at Dalton. What is the matter with the press? Reid, Halstead, New, Halford, and now Scott.

The amount of mortgages in Perry township is fixed by Labor Statistician Fassett at $834,159.94. With a total valuation of nearly five millions, the showing is not so bad.

So Mrs. Cleveland looked at her boots when Governor Foraker drove by in the centennial parade. Poor Mrs. Cleveland! She missed seeing the handsomest looking man of all the twenty-two governors.

Well, it is pretty late in the day for Gen. Butler to be calling Admiral Porter a coward, or rather charging him with ruunning away at New Orleans. Time ought to have obliterated any such recollection.

President Harrison is all right. People who are not office-seekers may raise their eye-brows at occasional acts, but week in and week out he proves himself every inch the able man he was supposed to be.

Admiral Porter wants our naval training schools given a wider scope so that American war vessels may be manned wholly by American sailors, each educated under American naval officers. The admiral is correct in holding such views.

Only two governors out of twenty-two rode in carriages in the big centennial parade. A great many people wondered what the governor of North Carolina said to the governor of South Carolina, that could have caused them both to appear in the manner indicated.

The endeavor to fasten upon Mr. Parnell any connection or sympathy with the Irish force party has thus far proved a failure. Even his nearest friends are surprised to see how completely separated he is from those whose methods are unconstitutional.

The Wizard of Menlo Park has again astonished the public by sending a representative into the wilds of South America after some strange species of bamboo, which when divided into thin strips and converted into charcoal shall answer best as filaments for his incandescent electric lights. Just at present, however, the agent is more onspicuous through his own wonderful adventures in securing the bamboo, than the discovery.

The story telegraphed from New York that General Drake pinned a Grand Army badge upon Governor Gordon, and that the veterans are mad because assigned the last place in the parade, is all bosh The badge in question was a Zuave medal and the veterans are not mad because they are too sensible. The great parade included the army, the national guard and the Grand Army. Everybody could not be first.

Lucy Stone draws her own lesson from the great centennial celebration. She writes: "But history will further record that the country which honored this occasion is itself guilty of the very injustice against which George Washington drew his sword. Great Britain taxed and governed the colonies without allowing them representation. These United States tax and govern women in the same way. But no man of all the speakers at this great centennial observance reminded a listening nation of this fact, or pledged himself to follow the example of George Washington by a worthy effort to establish a true republic in place of this oligarchy of sex, where all men are sovereigns and all women subjects."

The Ohioans who witnessed the great New York parade were made very suddenly aware that the national guard of this state was an organization which, from Governor Foraker in the front to the ambulances in the rear, was a credit in every way. However magnificent other features of that parade may have been, barring the regulars, the Ohio and Pennsylvania troops, in their plain fatigue uniforms, formed the most soldierly divisions. It has been suggested that this re-awakened pride in the state troops ought to result in the purchase of dress uniforms for them, somewhat similar to the gaudy trappings so common in the East. THE INDEPENDENT trusts that this will not be done. The true soldier does not require a uniform to make him look like one, and the plain blue prescribed by Uncle Sam is as honorable and becoming a livery as an American citizen needs to wear. If the state decides to treat the militia more liberally, let the appropriations serve some really useful purpose.

BISHOP POTTER'S SERMON.

Bishop Potter, of New York, fully understands that to give utterance to live thoughts is to stir up bitter critics in a dozen quarters, whose delight it always is to seek between the lines for some construction other than that which a fair reading would allow. In an interview he explains why he spoke so vigorously in his centennial sermon:

"I meant it, every word of it. I said to myself, this is a solemn occasion, a very solemn occasion, and if ever man were called upon to speak the truth, plainly and without the veneer of sycophancy or time-serving, I was that man. I felt deeply what I said and am rather surprised that I did not make myself entirely clear."

Touching his most criticized remark about "Jeffersonian simplicity" and "Jacksonian vulgarity," which has generally been regarded as an untortunate blemish on an otherwise admirable address, he said:

"Vulgarity, as I used it, did not refer to manners, but to the political atmosphere. Vulgar means 'common.' The manners of the people may be very high, but the moral tone very low. What is the vulgar definition of the presidential office? Why, it is that the office is created for (and that the man who fills it is there to distribute) the loaves and fishes. But that's utterly wrong. The president is where he is for administrative purposes. Remember, I'm no 'Mugwump!' I've been a Republican all my life—never voted any other ticket since the party existed, but I hate 'taffy' and platitudes. I believe in saying something that I at least assume to have a reason for being said. Besides, there were plenty of my friends, who, during the centennial occasion, were sure to pay sounding compliments to Mr Harriaon and the nation that honors him. I wasn't needed for that. I hadn't any place for it, myself.

"Well, apply what I have said above regarding my estimate of the presidential office to the present situation. How much time has Harrison given to statesmanship? Not an hour! Not an instant so far as anybody knows. He was put where he is to maintain the nation's dignity, to protect the rights of the poor and rich, to rule, not to engage in barter and trade. But alas, what a spectacle we have! We behold the president of the United States of America intent only on getting congressmen out of the house at midnight so that he can go to bed! What's the use in beating around the bush in this matter? It makes me very tired."

"The pulpit does not speak out as it should. These plutocrats are the enemies of religion, as they are of the State. And not to mince matters, I will say that, while I had the politicians in mind, prominently, *there are others*.

"The social tendencies in the great cities, outside of politics, are most inspiring, most elevating. But the spoils system, and its related vice, the purchase of votes, are things to be afraid of, to be jumped upon and strangled."

In connection with Bishop Potter's interview, this, from the New York Tribune should be read:

"Dignified as the Bishop's position is, and lofty as we all know his character to be, there is nothing in either that would give him the right to lecture President Harrison in the way in which some of the newspapers wanted to make it appear he had done. Bishop Potter alone could give the needed assurance that the interpretation placed upon some of his remarks was entirely unfounded, and we are glad that he has done so with a manly frankness and straightforwardness characteristic of him."

LIVE WASHINGTON ITEMS.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY BUSSEY ASSISTING PENSION SEEKERS.

The Census Office Exempt From the Civil Service Law—Secretrry Noble Renders an Impirtant Decision on the Construction of the Timber Culture Law—Sale of Cleveland's Horses.

To Fire a National Salute.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The commandant of the Boston navy yard has been directed to fire a national salute at sunrise on June 17, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, and should he consider it proper and expedient to direct the marines to take part in the parade.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Assistant Secretary Bussey made several decisions in pension cases to-day. In the case of Alonzo F. Wescott, whose claim was rejected, he directs a further examination, because several important witnesses were not examined. George W. Blake is allowed an increase of pension. Mr. Bussey overruling the pension office decision. Mr. Quirk is given a pension of $30 per month, though rated by the pension office at $24. The evidence in this case, Mr. Bussey thinks, establishes total disability of left arm and not partial, as said by the pension office.

Cleveland's Horses Sold.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Ex-President Cleveland's famous seal brown horses and the rest of his stable equipment were sold at auction to-day. Poor prices were realized. The seal browns, which are said to have cost $600 or $700, brought $141 each. Secretary Blaine left a commission on the Victoria, but his bid was not high enough. It went with the horses to John E. Beall for $485. Its cost was $1,000. A landau which cost $1,400 went for $650 and a Brougham for $450. The silver mounted harness with the monogram "G. C." sold for $62.50. These were the principal articles sold.

Census Office Exempt From Civil Service.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The census office and its employes do not come within the scope of the civil service law. This was to-day decided by Assistant Attorney General Shields of the interior department, to whom the question had been referred by Secretary Noble. This is the first important decision of Mr. Shields. He bases his decision upon the law of congress itself reviving the census bureau. It says: "All examinations for appointment and promotion under this act shall be in the discretion of the secretary of the interior." This is held to vest in the secretary of the interior the right to decide whether any examination for appointment or promotion in the census bureau are necessary, and if so how they shall be made. When in full operation there will be 1,500 clerks in the census office, besides the enumerators in the field.

Timber Culture Law.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Secretary Noble yesterday rendered an important decision giving a construction of the timber culture law, in which he reverses the policy of the department that has prevailed for the past few years and defines the policy which will govern on this question in the future. The question came up on the claim of James Hair, who bought a relinquishment of a timber culture claim. The law was complied with in all respects, and the question involved was whether the land was devoid of timber so that it could originally have been entered under the timber culture law. It was shown that there were a few small trees or bushes on the claim. Heretofore the interior department has held that one or two trees on a claim constituted timber in sufficient quantities to preclude an entry as under the timber-culture act. Secretary Noble reverses this rule. He says, after reviewing the law at length its intent, its spirit and the country to which it applies: "No arbitrary rule can be established for the government of every case. It should be the desire of the department to ascertain what the intent and purpose of congress was in the passage of the act. Clearly it was to encourage the artificial growth of timber in a prairie country. It is within the experience of all mankind, living in prairie regions that in drains and ravines a few scattering trees are to be found, and it would not seem that congress intended to exclude every tract of that kind from the timber-culture act. It stands to reason that it was not the purpose to deprive the occupants of the vast prairie of the west of the benefits of the act; if there happened to be a single tree upon the section, "within the spirit of the act, means land practically so." Referring to two prior decisions on this subject in which it was held that a few trees upon a tract, defeated the entry under the timber-culture law, Secretary Noble says that a fair construction of them "would prevent an entry of any prairie land that had timber of any character upon it, standing, fallen or otherwise.

OPENING OF THE EXPOSITION.

Magnificent Displays Observed in All Quarters of the Beautiful City.

PARIS, May 7.—The fetes in celebration of the opening of the exposition were carried out according to programme. The Eiffel tower, the central dome of the exhibition building and the gardens surrounding the buildings were splendidly illuminated, and in all parts of city were to be seen evidences of the enthusiasm with which the people regard the great fair and their sympathy with the institutions whose application to the government of France the exposition commemorates. On the Seine a magnificent marine display was given, embracing every kind of craft which the depth of water would permit to float. This display extended from St. Louis Island to Grenelle. Each vessel carried lights of various colors and the bridge and the entire stretch of dock front were ablaze with lights, colored fires, etc. The display of fireworks which took place at three different points, at the Pont Neuf, at Grennell and in the garden of the Tuilleries, was fully equal to anything of the kind ever seen in Paris. One of the pieces represented the design of a monument in commemoration of the revolution of 1789. While the Venitian fete was in progress on the Seine thousands of variegated Bengal lights were set off from different parts of the Eiffel tower, disclosing that structure to the view of the whole city and its environs. The cascade of the Trocadero and all the fountains on the exhibition grounds were also illuminated. Shortly after nightfall a monster torchlight procession took place. The number of gas jets blazing in the grounds last night was upwards of 100,000.

THE FATE OF FATHER BLUEMELL BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

The Career of Two Pennsylvania Priests, Separated by the War and the Fate of the One Not Learned by the Other Until Recently—The Good Priest Killed in Giving Absolution.

ATLANTA, GA., May 6.—The Rev. Father Otto, a Benedictine father now in this city, tells an interesting story of his long search after a missing priest who was once an associate of his in Pennsylvania. He said: "I was born in Bavaria and completed my collegiate course there. Among my school mates was a boy named Bluemell—a boy of grit and determination. We became bosom friends. We both determined to become candidates for the priesthood, and hence our lives were strangely thrown together. Ordained on the same day, we both selected the American mission, and, strange to say, a few months later we found ourselves the inmates of the same walls, the Benedictine Abbey of St. Vincent, in Westmoreland county, Pa. The last time I saw him in life was the year before the war. He was the pastor in the church in Bellefonte, Center county, Pa., while I was pastor of the church in St. Mary's, Elk county, in the same state. We were ordered to exchange stations, and in doing so met. Shortly afterward Bishop Whalen of Nashville, Tenn., made a call for priests, and Father Bluemell responded, and was cut off from us by the war, which followed soon after.

Father Bluemell's Sympathies.

"For a long time we heard nothing more of him, in fact, not until Nashville fell into the hands of Gen. Thomas. Among the priests acting as chaplains in the confederate army, who, by special permit, were allowed to enter the Federal lines to render like duty, was my friend Father Bluemell. He had become warmly attached to the Southern cause, and boldly spoke his sentiments in the presence of Gen. Thomas. Through the influence of Father Rosecrans, afterward bishop of Columbus, O., and his brother, Gen. Rosecrans, Father Bluemell was allowed much immunity. Later on it became suspected that Father Bluemell made use of his freedom of the Federal lines to carry medicine back to the sick Confederates. This suspicion reaching the ear of Gen. Rosecrans, he at once wrote to the Abbot at St. Vincent, Pa., begging him to recall Father Bluemell, as he was likely to fall under the displeasure of Gen. Thomas, when unpleasant consequences would ensue. The recall was sent, but in the bustle of military changes, it must not have reached him because he never responded.

All Traces Lost.

"For years Father Bluemell was lost sight of. Diligent inquiries were made of visiting priests from the south for a long while without effect, but at last reports reached the abbot that Father Bluemell had been killed in an engagement between Nashville and Chattanooga, and that his body had been buried in a garden belonging to an Irish lady. Search of the battlefields between the points named was unsuccessful, and, for years again Father Bluemell sunk into oblivion.

"Recently the Benedictines were invited by Bishop O'Sullivan of Alabama into his diocese, and Tuscumbia was designated as the field of our operations. To this mission I was appointed; and then I heard such reports of a strange priest having been killed in the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., that I wrote to Father Keily of Atlanta. He replied at once that the name of the priest was Bluemell; that his grave had been carefully marked and tenterly cared for by the wife and daughter of Capt. Holliday, and that Mrs. Holliday was still living in Atlanta. I came here a couple of days ago, went to Jonesboro, where the citizens received me very kindly, and the bones of my friend are now contained in this small box. I shall take them to Tuscumbia and give them interment in my little church.

Found After Thirty Years.

"Thirty years ago I last saw my friend in life, full of hope, filled with energy to preach the gospel. To-day what is left? a few bones, but they are precious relics to me."

The story of Father Bluemell's death, as told by Mrs. Holliday, was strikingly realistic. The battle of Jonesboro was in progress. The air was sulphurous, amid the carnage of conflict. Capt. Gracie, a gallant Confederate officer, fell mortally wounded. Father Bluemell, who kept in the thickest of the fight in order that he might render religious aid, sprang to the captain's side, picked him up and was taking the dying man's confession as he carried him to the rear. As the good priest pronounced the absolving words a shell took his head away and he fell dead in the arms of his dying penitent. Capt. Gracie lived long enough to tell the story and died. The two were hastily buried near a clump of trees, where, when the war was over, Mrs. Holliday and her daughters, being the only Catholic family in the town, took charge of it. Several years later the ladies of Jonesboro, headed by Mrs. Loud, had the bodies removed to the Confederate cemetery. The body of another Catholic soldier, Ignatius Brooks, was placed beside the two, and to the three a whole square was given. Since that time, year after year, the ladies have kept the strange priest's grave fragrant with flowers, and so accustomed had they become to the duty that it was with regret that they yielded their claim to his old friend, Father Otto.

CARTER DIVORCE CASE.

Promised Racy Developments Do Not Materialize.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The Carter divorce case was opened this morning with the continuation of the deposition of J. F. Pearce. He said he met Mrs. Carter shortly after she went to Cooperstown, and had seen her frequently at Long Branch. He had written her and received letters from her, but that his social intimacy with her was no greater than with other ladies of the hotel.

After Senator Pearce's deposition was disposed of Dr. James Gilbert's deposition was read. He denied the truth of Lawyer Crawford's statement in every particular, and said that he had never been guilty of improper relations with Mrs. Carter, his relations with her being purely of a social and professional character. There was quite a flutter of excitement when Kyrle Bellew's deposition was announced, but it proved to be a good deal of a disappointment. The direct examination was a denial of any improper intimacy with Mrs. Carter, and only half of the cross-examination was read when court adjourned, and so far the racy developments have not materialized.

DALTON.

Miss Alice Brenneman, of Silver Hill, spent a week with ye scribe's family.

The I. O. O. F. will start a lodge here soon and will use McIntosh & Ralston's hall.

Messrs. William Moffit and James Fletcher, of Stark county, were in our city Saturday.

Miss Ella Showers was called to Batavia, N. Y., on account of the serious illness of her sister there.

The Rev. J. G. Madge left on last Tuesday for Pittsburg to attend the synod of the U. P. Church, which met on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Erwin went to Reedsburg to attend the funeral of Mrs. Erwin's brother, who died at that place on Friday.

We ran across our old friend and pencil-pusher to THE INDEPENDENT from Brookfield in the person of F. Y. Erb, in town last week.

Mr. W. C. Scott, editor of the Dalton Gazette, has been appointed postmaster at this place. The appointment is a good one and will give good satisfaction.

Died: James Gardy Stinson, son of Robert J. Stinson, on Saturday morning, aged 11 years. He had a severe attack of lung fever, but it was not thought to be so serious. On Saturday morning he called his parents and had them send for some of the neighbors as he wanted to bid them all goodbye, as he said, "I am going to die." The funeral was held on Monday at 2 p. m. from the U. P. Church, and was attended by a large concourse of friends.

ELTON.

Mr. James Wilson was in town Monday.

Mr. Phillip Biddle is able to be out again.

Mr. R. W. Klingel has gone to Canton as juror.

Mr. Stephen Evans is drilling in the Jericho.

Mrs. Burkholder spent a day last week in Canton.

The new Lutheran church at West Lebanon will be dedicated next Sunday.

Mr. George Gilbert has moved the sawmill to the Baughman woods, to saw for the new shaft.

A dance "across the creek" at Mr. Sam. Ricksecker's, took some of our young folks last week.

Mr. Ira Budd and family have returned from Yankeedom, and are now living in the house formerly owned by Eli Braden.

Miss Welty and the adopted daughter of Rev. Gray, accompanied that gentleman to West Lebanon and McFarrens, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Boughman and daughter will attend the M. E. district conference at Canal Fulton, on the 7th and 8th of May.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Card, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Beals, and Mr. and Mrs. Mart Beals spent the first day of the week with Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Baughman.

Messrs. Kinney and Brediker, who have homes in Elton, have purchased more lots adjoining, and are now making their surroundings very attractive.

John Welty.

John Welty, of Pike township, Stark county, O., died April 26th, 1889, aged 69 years. Mr. Welty was a native of Franklin county, Pa. He leaves a wife and son to mourn their loss. Mr. Welty was an honored citizen of the community in which he lived. He had two strokes of paralysis within twenty-four hours and died shortly after the last one. His remains were interred in the Massillon cemetery on Sunday. ***

The new water gas now being supplied to Alliance consumers gives excellent satisfaction and is universally pronounced superior to that manufactured by the old method. It is a brighter, whiter light, and registers 24 candle power in the photometer, as against 17 candles by the coal gas. It is a decided improvement, and the best point about it is the fact that it costs but a trifle over half what was charged for coal gas.—Alliance Leader.

William Roberts, M. D. F. R. C. P., of the University of London, Eng., says: "Passive congestion of the kidneys may be present, in which the urine contains not a trace of albumen, while the symptoms of intense venous congestion, dropsy, orthopnœa and pulsating juglars are present. The urine becomes scanty, high-colored and dense." Warner's Safe Cure has cured thousands of these symptoms, often called diseases, by putting the kidneys in a healthy condition.

Ohio Woman Suffrage Convention.

The Ohio Women Suffrage Association will hold its fifth annual convention in Akron, Summit county, O., May 22, 23, and 24, 1889.

MARTHA H. ELWELL,
President.

Gross Cruelty.

Parents too frequently permit their children to suffer from headache, fits, St. Vitus Dance, nervousness, etc., when they can be cured. Mrs. P. was cured of sick headache, dizziness, dyspepsia, nervous prostration of eighteen years standing, after failer of sixteen physicians; *Mrs.* K. of sick headache for thirty-five years; *Mrs.* P. of twenty to fifty fits a night; others from this vicinity could be mentioned who have been cured by that wonderful nerve food and medicine Dr. Miles' nervine, which contains no morphine, opium or dangerous drugs. Free sample bottles may be had at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Disastrous Forest Fires.

Special Dispatch to The Independent.

DETROIT May 8.—Disastrous forest fires are raging in several parts of the State. In Bay county the damage is reckoned at $50,000. At Plymouth the woods have been on fire for five days. At Sullivan the largest part of the town has been destroyed, entailing a loss of $50,000 and several lives.

Fifteen Horses Perished.

Special Dispatch to The Independent.

CYNTHIANA, KY., May 7.—Captain Moore's well known race stables burned to the ground last night, and with them fifteen horses perished before they could be loosed. Among them were Van Wilkes, valued at $15,000, and a colt worth $10,000. The total loss is fixed at $40,000.

The Prison Wrecked.

Special Dispatch to The Independent.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., May 7.—The old Libby Prison that stood at Richmond has been carefully torn down, for removal to Chicago. It was loaded on a special train which was wrecked this morning near Springfield, by a broken axle. Portions of the building were scattered, and the crowd that gathered at the scene is doing its best to carry these pieces away.

A Strange Despatch.

Akron, O., May 6.—A number of Ohio canal boats have changed hands within a week or ten days. Sam Kinney, one of the oldest boatmen on the northern division, has sold his boat to an Akron coal dealer. Andy Harwick another old boatman, has sold out to John Burns, who will engage in the lumber traffic. A boat recently built at Columbus has been bought by I. C. Pew, who will engage in general traffic. The boat A. W. Hall has also changed hands. Some of the veteran boatmen are getting out of the business, claiming that there is no longer any money in it, and that its outlook is not encouraging. Several of the recent purchases of boats were at quite low figures, there being very little demand.—Cleveland Leader.

Special Notice.

Mr. A. P. Wiseman, 119 East South street, has been appointed local agent for the Home Magazine, of Washington, conducted by Mrs. John A. Logan. He will be pleased to receive your subscriptions or furnish you with sample copies.

The Brompton Hospital for Consumptives, London, Eng., published a statement that fifty-two per cent. of the patients of that institution have unsuspected kidney disorder. Prof. Wm. H. Thompson of the University of the City of New York, says: "More adults are carried off in this country by chronic kidney disease than by any other one malady except consumption." The late Dr. Dio Lewis, in speaking of Warner's Safe Cure, says over his own signature: "If I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble, I would use Warner's Safe Cure."

Real Estate Transfers.

Reported for THE INDEPENDENT by H. H. Trump's sons, Abstracters of Titles:

Canton real estate transfers aggregate $59,627; Alliance, $2,950.

MASSILLON.

Wm. H. Justus to John G. Warwick, No. 42, $1,000.

John Fries to Adaline E. Williamson, Nos. 1705, 1725, $3,500.

COUNTY.

Wm. Galletin to Clement Galletin, 38 acres, Perry township, $3,500.

Peter F. Marchand to Jac. M. Schneider, one-half acre, Jackson township, $1,400.

Moses G. Treesh, administrator, to Margaret Treesh 80 acres, Jackson township, $4,000.

Matilda H. Stewart to Cordelia B. Alexander and E. E. Byers, 70 acres, Lexington township, $3,500.

Robert Taylor to Hiram Taylor, 20 acres, und. ½, $700.

John S. Hann to Jos. Kreibill and Chris. Linder, 130 acres, Nimishillen township, $9,100.

Jeff. W. Nichol to Anthony Ruflin, 51.52 acres, Washington township, $2,553.

Jesse Bowman to Jno V Mong, 20.30 acres, Paris township, $1,500.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the marvellous success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the fact that this medicine actually accomplishes all that is claimed for it. Its real merit has won Merit Wins for Hood's Sarsaparilla a popularity and sale greater than that of any other blood purifier. It cures Scrofula, all Humors, Dyspepsia, etc. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.

Original, best, only genuine and reliable pill for sale. Never Fail. Ask for Chichester's English Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. At Druggists. Accept no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are a dangerous counterfeit. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. 10,000 testimonials from LADIES who have used them. Name Paper.
Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mt. Vernon will invest $10,000 in boring for natural gas.

It was only 90 degrees in the shade at noon Wednesday.

The Wellsville prohibitory ordinance has been repealed.

Plans are being drafted for St. Timothy's mission for colored people.

Some people wonder what has become of that new opera house scheme.

William Koehler, late of Wilmot, has re entered the employ of Wernet & Portman.

Advertising is like death in this particular, that it is always in season.—Printer's Ink.

The Senior Order of United American Mechanics will take in twenty new members next Monday night.

What is to hinder the G. A. R., S. of V., and Company F, from arranging a Fourth of July celebration?

M. M. Southworth, formerly of this city, has been negotiating for the management of an Alliance hotel.

Unnatural but true: Myron Wood has declined the position of postmaster of Youngstown, salary of $2,500 and all!

Mr. S. C. Bowman, who has been sitting with the United States grand jury at Cleveland for some weeks, is now at home for good.

J. H. Mitchell has been appointed administrator of the estate of the late F. A. Sharpnack. The property will be appraised May 11.

The "Fat Men's Club" will disband two weeks from to-day for the season. Their acrobatic performers will join Forepangh's circus.

The Episcopal dime society will meet at the rectory on Friday evening. As it is the first one since Lent every one is expected to be present.

F. G. Borden is in Economy, Pa., superintending the erection of an automatic engine sold by Russell & Co. to the Harmony Brick Company.

M. H. Butler, of Pennsylvania, will deliver a lecture in the opera house Friday evening, May 10, on "The Aims and Objects of the Knights of Labor"

Bishop Bedell is expected to sail from Europe this week. The latest candidate suggested for the position of Bishop of Ohio is the Rev. Dr. L. S. Osborne, of Chicago.

The Mahoning conference of the Lutheran church, embracing Stark, Columbiana and Mahoning counties, will meet in Alliance Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

The two editions of THE INDEPENDENT enter more homes than any two mediums in the Tuscarawas valley. This statement will be made more sweeping in a few weeks.

Mrs. Sarah Newstetter's fall from the church steps has resulted much more seriously than was at first expected The socket joint in her hip is out of place, and it may result fatally.

Efforts are being made to secure a new trial for Mrs. Mary Garrett, convicted of murder in the first degree in Medina county, and whose sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life.

Joe Gallagher, who was worsted in a fight at North Lawrence last Saturday night, by Jim Williams, claims he was robbed of the fight by the referee, and has issued a challenge for another match.

Bids for electric street lighting in Alliance have been opened. Offers have been made to burn lights all night for seven dollars per month, per lamp, or six dollars per month, per lamp, to burn until midnight.

A new school house is to be built this summer in Sugar Creek township, Wayne county. Bids will be received until June 1. The village of Dalton will also make additions to an existing building, at a total expense of $5,000.

The Wooster Republican says: "Miss Jennie McSweeney will start for Europe in a few days. She will be in a party headed by Hon. John G. Warwick, of Massillon. They expect to spend the greater part of the time in Ireland.

The Wooster Republican is to be enlarged to the present size of THE INDEPENDENT and be made an evening paper. The Salem Era has arranged to issue a daily edition. The Salem Daily News is already in existence, and a war of extermination is imminent.

The track of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad has been laid to a point about two miles east of Scio. Here the work must rest a few days for the grading of a short stretch of roadbed, after which the track-layers will have clear sailing into Jewett.—Scio Herald.

Four carrier pigeons were released from the C. & C. station in this place at 11:05 last Thursday, and at 1:35 p. m. they had reached their home in Allegheny City, Pa., making the flight of 111 miles in a direct line, in two hours and thirty minutes.—Ravenna Press.

At the Ohio Woman Suffrage convention, to be held in Akron in May, Susan B. Anthony will speak on Wednesday, the 22d; Rev. Anna Shaw, on Thursday, and Mrs. Zerelda Wallace on Friday. Mrs. Wallace is the stepmother of Gen. Lew Wallace, and is the model of the character of the mother in "Ben Hur.'

The date of the Harmonia's first open air concert is indefinite after all. The cause of the uncertainty hinges on the root of all evil. It would probably most equitably distribute the burden of expense if the city council would enter into contract with the band for the usual series, as it done in many other cities.

The Ohio State board of health from twenty-six observers reports Diphtheria at Carthage, Louisville, Painesville, Neville, Lovetts, Moscow, and Maineville. Scarlet fever at Upper Sandusky, Washington C. H., Kalida, and Wadsworth. Typhoid fever at New Lexington, Cincinnati two deaths, Cleveland two cases four deaths. Mumps prevailing at Forrest. Whooping cough at New Lexington.

The marked advance in the season at Kansas, as compared with Ohio, has been strikingly shown by Mrs. Clara Thompson, who has sent her father, Mr. Samuel Myers, several twigs cut from cherry and peach trees. The peaches have already attained the size of marbles, and the cherries are also well on their way to maturity. Here the trees are in full blossom, and as far east as New York, the buds are just begining to open.

Canal Fulton has a little postoffice war on hand, and it is hard to predict who will recive the appointment. The Signal says: "Friends of the different candidates have gone to Congressman McKinley at Canton and presented the claims for their candidate and from what we can learn, the Major is at a loss to know just what to do or who to appoint. The contest, as far as it has gone, has demonstrated this fact that many of our people have been inconsistant with themselves and with those whom they desire to befriend."

At the G. A. R. Hall Friday afternoon, the Massillon Woman Suffrage Association held its regular monthly meeting. A number of the ladies interested in the work were out of the city, but a great many were present notwithstanding. Transactions of importance and interest were carried through with, and they were quite well pleased with the interest taken in the meeting. A number of new members were taken in, and the G. A. R. Hall rented for their future meetings during the year, which will be on the first Friday of each month. THE INDEPENDENT was not fortunate enough to secure the minutes of the meeting.

PERSONALITIES

And Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Miss Steese has returned after a long absence in the East.

Senator J. B. Reese has taken up his habitation at Cleveland.

Mrs. E. M. Gillespie is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. W. K. L. Warwick.

W. H. Sharpnack, of Chicago, a brother of the late F. A. Sharpnack, is in the city.

Mr. Mart Bucher, of Canton, has leased the Sanitarium Hotel at Magnetic Springs, O.

Mrs. Jesse Forst is in North Lawrence, having been called there by the illness of her mother.

Ed. Buehl is home from the Philadelphia School of Pharmacy for the summer vacation.

Mrs. Saint and daughter, Miss Birdie, of Sharpsburg, Pa., are visiting at the residence of Dr. S. P. Barnes.

Mr. Clem Quinn, of Willimantic, Conn., formerly of this city, is visiting at his home, West Main street.

Mr. N. S. Johnson, the new manager of the telephone exchange, has returned from Gallipolis with his family.

J. H. Lane, the talented foreman of the Edna Organ Works, has moved his family from Cleveland to this city.

Mrs. J. M. Jarvis returned from Atlantic City Tuesday, where she left Mr. J. R. Dunn in a much improved condition.

Mrs. Dr. A. P. L. Pease and Mrs. Gillespie, who have been in California the past few months, returned home Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stelling, of Omaha, Neb., are spending a few days with their aunts, the Misses Stelling, North Hill street.

The Misses Piney Voglesang and Bertha Baurice, of Canton, were the Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Vaglesang, Erie street.

Alfred Marsh, a Massillon school boy thirty-four years ago, left in company with his father, Samuel Marsh, and crossed the plains with an ox team to the gold fields of California. Mr. Marsh is now visiting relatives and old friends in this city.

Mrs. Sarah E. Royce, of Los Gatos, California, is visiting with her brother, James Bayliss, at 60 East Main street. She has resided in California since 1849 and this is their first meeting since 1850. Before her return to the Pacific coast she will visit her only son, Professor Josiah Royce, of Harvard college

A surprise party was tendered Henry Scholder at his elegant new country residence last Tuesday. Merriment ruled the occasion. The intruders from this city were: Misses Bessie Fowles, Flora Beck, Ella Crawford, Mertie Lieghly, Ida and Flora Young, Ella Gise and Ada Coleman. The gentleman were: Chas. E. Young, Jake Graze, E. S. Howells, and Chas. H. Gise.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT PROPOSED ON MAIN STREET

To be Followed by Still Further Improvements—Members of the Board of Health Elected—Other Matters of General Interest.

Mr. Hering was the only absentee at the council meeting last night.

The report of the street commissioner for the week ending May 4, amount $61.75, was accepted and an order drawn.

A petition, signed by John G. Warwick, A. Howells, and all the property owners on East Main street east of High, was read, asking for the re-grading of that portion of East Main street east of Cedar street. Mr. J. R. White asked permission to explain thoroughly the nature of the petition. He stated that the county commissioners had agreed to widen the Sippo valley culvert on East Main street, to raise it much higher and to do their part of the filling, providing the council would re-grade East Main street, and deposit the earth in the low valley. Mr. White said that the signers of the petition believed that a level entrance to the city would be of great value to the whole city, and make possible the development of that end of town. The street was certainly too high now, its crown being above the sidewalk. The cost would approximate $4,000. He had assurance that after the work had been completed, a street car line would be established, with the consent of the council. Mr. Bowman moved that the petition be referred to the street and alley, and the paving and grading committees, and the city engineer, to report next week. Carried.

The judiciary committee reported the result of a conference with the citizens of East Main street, who had agreed to bear 98 per cent. of the expense of the street paving, immediately abutting their properties, the city to pay for all intersections and crossings. The ordinance amended to take in this understanding was read the third time and passed.

Solicitor Young reported that a deed had been drawn by which the Massillon Paper Company conveyed to the city the title of a strip of land 20x810, and a lot 180x229, for terminal sewer purposes, for the consideration of $400. Mr. Dangler moved that the report be accepted and filed until by the sale of bonds there should be money to complete the purchase. Carried.

The clerk read a communication asking whether the steam fire engine now held only for cases of emergency, was for sale. The committee reported against the sale, the report being accepted.

Eugene Anderson and Ann Maria Stevens presented a plat of their addition to the city, lying on West Tremont street. Mr. Schlagel moved that the plat be approved. On the assurance of the solicitor that approval merely established the owner's right to sell lots by numbers, and did not make the improvement of the streets incumbent upon the council, the motion was carried.

Mr. John Silk, of the Massillon Paper Company, pointed out the necessity of the removal of a hydrant, situated exactly in the middle of the new street now being opened. He also asked for another hydrant to protect manufacturing interests Mr. Bowman spoke in favor of giving the manufacturers all the protection required, and moved the reference of the two subjects to the water committee. Carried.

The expiration of the terms of Dr. Reed and Dr. Ridenour as members of the board of health was announced. Mr. Dangler nominated Dr. Reed; Mr. Schlagel, Dr McGhie; and Mr. Clutz, Dr. Pease, for the vacancies. On the first and second ballots, Dr. Pease had one vote, and Doctors Reed and McGhie three each. On the third ballot Dr. McGhie received four votes and was declared elected. One ballot determined the election of Dr. Reed as the second member. Dr. Pease receiving three, and Dr. Reed four votes.

Mr. Clutz moved that the alley south of the East street school building be improved by paving the gutters. Carried.

BILLS PAID.

G. Lipps, park	$20 90
J. Simms, labor	4 50
L. Limbach	28 00
Sippo Coal Co.	33 81
F. Miller	6 50
Wagner & Lipps	1 60
J. Ostenheimer, sewer	81 60
P H. Young, storage	7 60
J. J. Moover	91 00

The Loan and Building Company Election.

There was virtually no opposition to the re-election of the old board of directors of the Massillon Loan and Build-Company Tuesday. Two of the old directors, J. K. Russell and Jonas Lutz were not on the ticket, and J. C. Haring and Z. T. Baltzly took their places. There were eighteen names on the ticket, but the first board was re-elected, almost without dissent. The organization is now as follows: Directory—J. G. Warwick, W. F. Ricks, George Merwin, Thomas Brown, L. A. Koons, C. A. Gates, G. L. Albrecht, Z. T. Baltzly and J. C. Haring. The board of directors was organized with J. G. Warwick, president; G. L. Albrecht, vice president; J. R. White, treasurer; C. A. Ricks, secretary; O. E. Young, attorney; W. F. Ricks, G. L. Albrecht and L. A. Koons, appraising committee.

Business at the Postoffice.

Postmaster Shepley has kindly furnished THE INDEPENDENT a statement of the business transacted for the month of April as follows: Delivered—Registered letters, 31; letters, 18,880; postal cards, 4,619; newspapers, etc., 19,099. Collected—Local letters, 213; mail letters, 5,443; local postal cards, 103; mail postal cards, 1,009; newspapers, etc., 561.

QUARRYMEN'S WAGES

Reduced Fifteen Cents Per Day.

As a result of unusual competition and consequent lowering of prices, Warthorst & Co., of the Massillon Stone Quarry, have been compelled to lower the rate of wages paid to their skilled quarrymen from two dollars to one dollar and eighty-five cents per day. The cut has gone into force, and affects about fifty hands. Common labor will be paid as heretofore. The most of the men have accepted the reduction in good part, and no ill feeling exists, nor is anticipated.

Warthorst & Co. in the past have paid twenty five cents a day more to the same class of labor than their competitors in the Cleveland district. This they have been glad to do, and they have never had any trouble with their employes. Under the new scale they still pay ten cents more per day than is paid in Cleveland. The men held a meeting Tuesday, and afterward conferred with their firm, receiving from its members a full and satisfactory explanation of the situation.

THE QUARRYMEN DECLINE THE WAGES OFFERED.

And the Massillon Quarries are Consequently Silent.

No work is being done at the Warthorst & Co. quarries to day. Some of the men went to work Wednesday but soon quit, and concluded to remain idle until the wage question affecting a large proportion of the employes should be settled. At the closing of Tuesday's report it seemed that the reduction would be accepted. But the majority felt averse to such a decision, and the result is that no work is being done. A number of the men were interviewed, but had little or nothing to say. Their present plan is to rest on their oars for a time.

MAYOR'S COURT.

The Victim of a Strike—A Fugitive Back.

Mayor Frantz held a late session of court Tuesday night to settle a rare case. It seems that there was an informal agreement among certain of the dissatisfied workmen at Warthorst & Co.'s quarries that should any of their fellows attempt to go to work upon the terms offered, they should be dissuaded by force. Peter Holtzbaugh concluded to use his own judgment in the matter and went to work. In the evening he was followed by Leopold Pohr and Henry Yordy, who assaulted him in literal fulfillment of the understanding. They were both arrested and pleaded guilty. A number of their friends endeavored to intercede for them, but the mayor imposed a fine of two dollars and costs each, the total for their foolishness amounting to $11.40.

William Aunding is one of the young men who assaulted Clarence Crooks a number of Sundays ago. William fled for parts unknown immediately after, but the prickings of a guilty conscience caused him to voluntarily face the mayor yesterday, by whom he was ordered to pay a fine of $5 and costs, in all $8 60.

Our Hat is Elevated to E. M.

From a Massillon correspondent of the National Labor Tribune the following complimentary reference is clipped: "The editors of THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT have made a big hit by making that paper a miners' paper, and their agents have made a tour of this (the Tuscarawas) valley, and have made a success by increasing its subscription about 1,500 among the miners. Work in this valley is picking up a little and a number of new mines are being opened around Massillon. The prospect for a good summer's work looks favorable but the mines are crowded so full that we can only make a living. E. M."

Horsewhipped at Richville.

The village of Richville is in a stew over a somewhat sensational horsewhipping affair on Sunday. Wesley S. Palmer, a Canton marble man, has been in the habit of stopping at Lorenzo Foltz's house while in Richville, and was always received as a friend. Last week he called while Mr. Foltz was away. Mrs. Foltz reported to her husband that Palmer had made improper proposals, and the end of it was that Foltz wrote to him, asking him to call. When he did so he was given a severe horsewhipping. This is Foltz's side of the story.

Asleep on the Track.

Peter Murtouth was hoeing potatoes in the hot sun Tuesday afternoon south of the city, near the line of the C. L. & W. track. Overcome by the heat, or drowsy from the effects of drinking, he fell asleep, lying on the ties of the road, just in time to be struck on the head by Express No. 4, due here at 3:37. The passengers all thought that he would die before sunset, but his injuries prove not to be so serious. He will probably recover.

The Gun Club.

The regular shoot of the Massillon Gun Club Friday afternoon resulted as follows:

J. H. Hunt	22	20
F. A. Brown	21	20
J. Clutz	23	18
D. Reed	24	22

Clutz took first badge and the tie for second between Reed and Hunt was won by the former.

Humors run riot in the blood at this season. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels every impurity and vitalizes and enriches the blood.

ORANGE BLOSSOMS.

THEY BLOOM FOR MASSILLON AND NAVARRE.

Commendable Act of a Young Couple.

At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. David Ricksecker, in Navarre, Wednesday evening, there was solemnized the marriage nuptials of their daughter-Miss Emma Ricksecker, and Mr. Frank L. Hemperly, of this city. The Rev. Watson, of the U. B. Church, officiated. The witnesses of the ceremony numbered about fifty relatives and immediate friends of the contracting couple and a reception and elaborate supper followed. Mr. Jacob Fribley officiated as groomsman and the bride was supported by Miss Ida Hoagland. While the happy young couple and the company were enjoying the feast the Navarre band discoursed choice music and "all went merry as a marriage bell." The male principal in this pleasant affair does not require an introduction to the people of Massillon, but it may be said of the young lady who has given her heart and hand away that she is one of our neighboring township's most charming products, and a cordial welcome is extended to her in the new relation.

The Massillon guests were: Daniel Hemperly and family, Warren Jacobs and wife, Mrs. Carrie Brown, Chas. Young and wife, Miss Francis Hershey, E. Stanton Howells, Frank E Hess, Harry F. Rider, D. F. Reinoehl, John W. Hann and Chas. Cupples.

The Friend of Morse and Tilden.

In a lengthy obituary notice of the Rev. George Whitfield Timlow, a former rector of St Timothy's church, the New York Times says in addition to what has been published:

"Dr. Timlow was widely known and esteemed in religious, scientific, and literary circles for his virtues, profound learning, and wide scientific attainments. He was a voluminous writer for church and scientific publications, and his services were in frequent demand as a lecturer before college students and learned associations. He enjoyed the friendship and esteem of Profs. S F. B. Morse and John W. Draper, and of Samuel J. Tilden. George William Curtis, Theodore Frelinghuysen, and other prominent men. Dr. Timlow is survived by his wife and by one daughter, who is the wife of Dr. Park, of Great Barrington, Mass."

Attention Battalion.

The 21st annual reunion of the 120th Regiment O. V. I. will be held at Buckley Post G. A. R. Hall, Akron Ohio, on Tuesday, June 4th, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m. sharp. No excuse for non-attendance will be accepted by our comrades, unless accompanied by a physician's certificate of disability. Let us rally around the old flag once again boys and give Captain Fraunfelter and the other comrades in Akron such a shaking up as they will never forget Arrangements will be made with all the railroads running into Akron to run excursion trains at reduced fare.

OFFICERS OF THE DAY.

President—Captain E. Fraunfelter, Akron

Vice President—Sergt. W. Q. Lawrence, Akron

Secretary and Treasurer—Lieut. J. P Van Nest, Wooster.

Chief Marshal—David Bunn, Akron

Committee of general arrangements—All the comrades in Akron and vicinity.

If your child is weak or sickly, give Rinehart's Worm Lozenges.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold to competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER C 106 Wall St N. Y.

The Great—M. P.

By M. P. is meant Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills which regulates the Liver, stomach, bowels, etc. through the nerves. Smallest and mildest. A new principle! A revolutionizer! Samples free at Z. T. Baltziy's.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY, S. S. }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use os Hall's Catarrh Cure

Frank J. Cheney.

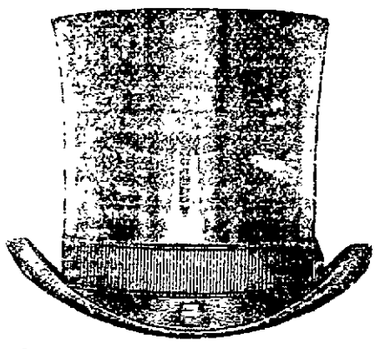
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 86.

(SEAL) A. W. Gleason, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists 75c.

Spangler & Co.



HATTERS.

Largest stock of spring and summer underwear. Largest stock of boys' star and blouse waists. High class novelties in Ties. New shades in flannel shirts. Base ball and bicycle outfits. Tennis and crickets hats and caps. Genuine Mexican hammocks. Straw goods of every description at prices that makes would-be competion howl.

Jos. Horn & Co.'s

PENN AVE. STORES.

Largest Stock of Spring and Summer Goods.

Dress Goods and Silks our great specialty.

High Class Novesties in excluaive patterns.

Printed India Silks at 45 cents and upwards.

Special values (27 inches wide) at 75 cents and $1.00. high novelties at $2.00 to $4.00 a yard.

Plain India Silks, 45 cents and upwards.

Fancy Striped Surah Silks, 50 cents to $1.50.

New Spring Shades, in Surahs, Failles, Royales and Gros Grain Silks.

New Black Silk Grenadines in plain, stripe and brocaded.

Novelties in Black Dress Goods in wool an silk wool fabrics.

Spring Dress Good, fancies, 45 cents to a yard.

Plain, Striped, Plaid and Printed Mohairs.

Printed Cha lies, 5 cents to 50 cents a yard.

French Suit Patterns, $20.00 to $35.00 each

French Wool Cachmeres, all shades, 50 cents to $1.50

Fifty inch Wool, Spring Suiting Cloths, 40 cents to $2.50 a yard.

Dress Ginghams, 8 cents, finest Scotch Goods at 40 cents a yard.

French and American Fine Sateens at lowest prices.

"Cable Dye," fast black, Hosiery, will not stain or come off in wearing.

The best $1 00 corsets. Boy's Star Shirt Waists Men's White and Fancy Shirts.

Our Lace Curtain Catalogue is ready. We send samples and prices promptly.

Dress Trimmings, Cloaks, Suits, Wraps, Jackets, in largest variety. Address letters to

JOS. HORN & CO.,

609--621 Penn Ave.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DISEASES OF MEN ONLY

Blood Poison, Diseases of Kidneys, Bladder and other organs, Weaknesses, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, results of Errors in Youth are speedily and permanently cured. Consultation and treatise (sealed) free by mail. Address DR. GRINDLE, 171 W. 12th St., New York

COLEMAN

THE RELIABLE JEWELER

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

OPTICAL GOODS,

Spectacles and ey-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber Shell and Zylomite Frames.

WE CAN SUIT YOU.

Prices Lower than the Lowest.

Diamonds, Watches, Siverware, Jewelry, clocks, Gold Pens Musical Instruments, Etc.

COLEMAN'S 5 Erie Street.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

FARM AND GARDEN.

OBSERVATIONS AND EXPERIENCES OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.

A Boat Cart on Which a Team Can Draw a Ton Load with Ease—Directions for Making One of These Novel and Useful Vehicles.

Our readers are indebted to Ohio Farmer for the drawings and descriptions of the boat cart here given. This style of cart is a great improvement over the mud boat, which is so hard on a team, and will answer many of the purposes of a four wheeled wagon, when the load is properly adjusted. It is an excellent vehicle for drawing manure, being easy to load and unload. It is also convenient where grading is to be done or low places are to be filled with earth.

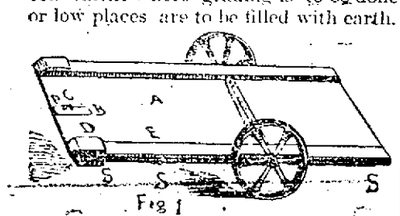
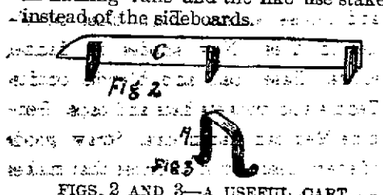


Fig 1

FIG. 1—A USEFUL CART.

In unloading earth, manure, etc., take off the sideboards, and with a chain hitch the team to one of the wheels, carry the chain square across the load, over the other wheel, start up the team and tip the load over. As the cart is the same one side up as the other, it is always right side up. Put in the sideboards, hitch to the front and drive off. The cart is made alike on both sides; hence you do not have to tip it back. The sideboards are also alike, and fit on either side. It may be used with or without a tongue. If you have much backing to do, a tongue is handy. Without a tongue the team is hitched to the staple C, Fig. 1, by a chain or large link. A tongue is attached to this staple by a hook, and a half inch bolt is put through the tongue and the front of the cart at P. This bolt is left out when pulling. In hauling rails and the like use stakes instead of the sideboards.



FIGS. 2 AND 3—A USEFUL CART.

The wheels used in the model are from an old mowing machine, and 28 inches high. The maker chiseled off the projections, broke off the cogs, and had the holes reamed out to take in a 1¼ inch axle. The length of the boat is 12 feet; width 3 feet 3 inches, outside measure. The bottom is made of good oak boards 1 inch thick, and 3 feet 3 inches long, and laid crosswise of the cart. The ends of these boards are put between 2 by 4 inch oak scantlings (F). The shaft or axle is perfectly straight, without turning of lathe work, but simply has a ⅝ inch hole through the ends for linch-pins. This shaft is placed 4½ feet from the hind end of the cart. A strip of band iron (B) 3 inches wide and 16 inches long is put on each side and riveted on solid, to hitch to. The staple works loosely through this iron, to admit of hitching to either side. This staple is made of ⅝ inch round iron, 3½ inches long, and 4 inches between the nuts on the ends. A strip of iron 1½ by ¼ inch is slipped over these ends and nuts put on.

The staples (S) are made of 1x⅛ inch iron, cut 17 inches long, the ends drawn out and turned square edgewise, one end one way and one the other, as shown in Fig. 3. Bend flatwise to form the staple. This makes the staple holes 2x3 inches. These staples are put in place when building the cart. The end projections coming against the upper and lower scantlings of the frame make it impossible to pull them out. A three-eighth inch bolt should be put through the scantlings between the staples and one close to the axle. Nails or spikes can be used in other places. The front ends of the side scantlings should be beveled to an edge, commencing back about fifteen inches from the ends. Then put on the runners (D), which should be of the same length as the beveled ends of the scantling.

You can iron these runners with band iron, if you please, by putting on from the hind end of one runner clear around to the hind end of the other side. One of the sideboards is shown in Fig. 2.

Items in Plum Culture.

We glean the following from American Garden: A good strong clay loam is best; sandy sub-soil not wanted. Wood ashes and bone dust are good fertilizers for plums. The curculio can generally be depended upon to do all the thinning that is needed. Plum trees in poultry yards are usually exempt from curculio. Cultivation should be shallow—just enough to keep the weeds down. The more food you give to the trees the better will be the fruit and the more there will be of it. The Lombard is one of the hardiest of good plums, and often does well for twenty-five years, while the tenderer Reine Claude hardly ever lasts more than fifteen or twenty years at most.

Salt as a Check to the Chinch Bug.

Professor Forbes, the Illinois state entomologist, is credited with having said: "I have no personal experience with the use of salt as a check upon chinch bug increase, but from what I know of the habits of that insect and the effect of other fertilizers, I should not expect any important advantage except in soils where salt will specially stimulate the growth of the grain. Some experiments with salt, made within my knowledge by intelligent farmers of southern Illinois, were without noticeable effect."

Breeding Swine.

A New York breeder of long experience says that he finds it best to select good characters with plenty of bone and constitution. Such animals are better than those in which the bone is too fine bred. Breed the sows to finely bred Berkshire, Essex or Yorkshire boars. The pigs will combine the fineness of the boar with the constitution of the sows.

OUR ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

The Horse Breeding Industry—Sheep Husbandry—Relative Values of Animals.

According to recent reports of the national statistician, the increased attention to horse breeding noticeable in past years still continues, stimulated no doubt to some extent by the low value of cattle. There is also an improvement in quality as well as an increase in numbers, and the large English and French breeds are popular and in demand for draught horses. In the territories horses are found to be thrifty and profitable stock for the range, and the establishment of horse ranches has increased their numbers.

The total increase appears to be nearly half a million, of which the heaviest ratios are in the territories and in Texas, Kansas and Nebraska. There has been a slight increase in mules, and the number of cattle of all kinds exceeds the estimate of last year by more than a million.

There appears to be a slight further reduction in the number of sheep, but there are evidences of reassurance in the future of sheep husbandry, and already in some sections a slight increase is perceptible. In the number of swine there is a marked increase, ample for a meat supply and to aid in the consumption of the large corn crop of the past year.

On the whole the values of farm animals, as reported by correspondents, are but little changed from the returns of January, 1888, but for the period beginning with 1880 the changes in the relative values of the different classes have been very marked. Since that year the increase in the value of horses per head has been 31 per cent., and in mules nearly 30 per cent. Oxen and other cattle show an increase of 6 per cent. Sheep alone show a decline in value during the ten-year period, beginning in 1880 with $2.21 per head, and averaging now $2.13, a decline of nearly 4 per cent. In 1880 the average value of swine per head was returned at $4.23, against $5.79 at the present time, with both higher and lower valuations during the period.

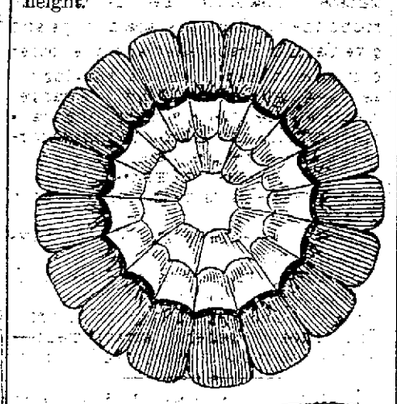
Desirable Varieties of Field Corn.

The Leaming corn is a dark variety of field corn that is attracting attention. Peter Henderson claims that it withstands severe drought, attributable to its earliness in maturing, strong and vigorous growth and its stocky nature.

James J. H. Gregory says: "Of all the large southern varieties suitable for the silo, last season settled the question in the minds of those who tested it, that the Leaming is the best. It is tall and leafy, and the large ears will mature in Central New England."

The ears are set low down, and nearly always grow two to each stalk. The cob is small and red, and the golden colored grains are deep and long.

Henderson recommends Golden Dew Drop as a trustworthy flint variety of field corn for northern planting. It grows quickly and matures early; is eight-rowed, and resembles a little the Canada yellow. The cob is white and small. The stalks average six feet in height.



NO. 2—GOLDEN DEW DROP.

Chester County Mammoth is an excellent fodder corn for the south and west. It is one of the largest varieties of field corn in cultivation. It furnishes a large amount of fodder and is one of the best yellow yield varieties for rich land. Sibley's Pride of the North is one of the earliest of the Dent corns. Longfellow's field corn is the result of careful selection in a family in Massachusetts farmers for forty-five years. The ears are very long, and the cobs are quite small. It is a yellow corn. Adam's Broze Ta-writ in the south is catalogued by Gregory as the earliest of all the Dent sorts.

Blunt's Prolific Field corn, a fine prolific white flint variety, although too late for New England, is an excellent sort for ensilage. Improved early Yellow Canada is a good sort where seasons are late. A popular variety of corn for parching is the Nonpareil.

Weed Down.

One of the essentials of soiling is a fertile soil.

Every farm outfit to have its experimental patch.

The surest land is the easily killed weed, and the weed that robs the crop least.

If you are careful to keep the furrows straight you will do faster and better plowing.

M'ALLISTER'S TROUBLES.

THEY HAVE ARISEN OVER THE CENTENNIAL BALL.

Our Correspondent Reviews Some of the Causes Which Have Brought About the Bickerings Over the Now Near at Hand Celebration in New York.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, April 18.—The tribulations of Ward McAllister, exponent and grand nomenclator of the Four Hundred, now interest the people of this city to an extent which even makes them forget for the present the appointments by President Harrison. Mr. McAllister has rashly attempted to solve two questions of more than national import, viz.: Who is in society? and in so far as it is a matter of genealogy does the descent run in the male or the female line? He inclines to the latter on the ground that the social and ceremonial government is woman's prerogative. His fellow committeemen take different views; hence these tears.

It is of course known to all the American people that the 29th and 30th instant and the 1st of May are to be devoted to a grand centennial observance in this city, and that all that part of it which concerns government officers, soldiers and the male sex generally was easily provided for. But the grand ball on the evening of the 29th and the grand banquet on the evening of the 30th are social affairs; hence the ladies must be satisfied, hence complications, hence—but I need not set forth the ungallant inference.

At the start many committees were named; a general committee on plan and scope, sub-committees on everything else, and the chairman of that on entertainments is Ward McAllister, the only man in the world who knows all about the "Four Hundred" who constitute "society" in New York. He leased the Metropolitan Opera house for the two affairs and provided for having it decorated in a style that is simply gorgeous. He sold Opera house boxes "to the best people only," set forth the list of those who were to come in free as invited guests and was proceeding to arrange for the sale of the remaining tickets when his troubles began. One of the committee unwisely detailed the proceedings to his wife, the list was in the papers within twenty-four hours, and then a rocket arose which almost made Mr. McAllister wish he had never been born.

All were agreed that the president, the vice president, cabinet officers, congressmen, foreign ambassadors and such people should be "dead heads," but now the members of the New York legislature insisted on a show, and after them the city aldermen and officials. It cannot be necessary to tell well informed Americans that the ordinary New York politician does not belong to the Four Hundred. And as admitting all these left few vacancies and the committeemen themselves are not admitted free, this amounted to a proposition that the men who got the thing up should pay for their own entertainment and that of the dead heads. Tickets were $15 each. There was a series of revolutions in the committee and Mr. McAllister was practically reduced to the position of floor manager only. This gave him quittance of the men, but let him into a new whirl with the ladies. It is not ungallant to say that this was getting out of the frying pan into the fire.

The great question was, who shall dance? And especially, who shall be in the "centennial quadrille," the opening performance in which the highest national officials are to take part? Mr. McAllister planned a quadrille in which the ladies should be descendants of the revolutionary leaders. He did not design participation in this quadrille should be, as he said, "made a ladder for social or political ambition." He wanted it to be an incarnation of patriotic genealogy, and that in the female line. Of course, many of the "ho tong," as we say in Paris, were left out—also many of the various committeemen's wives, and very, very many of the aldermen's and legislators' ladies. It is scarcely necessary to add that there was a widespread, enthusiastic and most emphatic kick.

At this point was made manifest a sad lack in the American social structure. What we need in this country, and especially in this city, is a parliament of fashion, and society like that which Caligula established in Rome. As it is there is altogether too much mixing. A common man can make a million or two in leather or pickles or garbage or whisky, then go to Orange, N. J., and buy a country seat and go into fairish society; in a few years he can relocate in the city, as from Orange, and have the entrée of some of the best families. In many other respects the composition of the Four Hundred is arbitrary.

Floor Manager McAllister was so distracted by these complications that he threatened to resign and let the whole thing go to wreck, and was barely persuaded to go on when another obstacle or two appeared. There are but 800 seats at the grand banquet, and 500 of them are already appropriated to dead heads, so the other 300 are to be paid for at $15 each for the privilege of seeing the great men eat. Likewise, it was whispered about that the "best people" who had bought boxes to see the dance would quietly stay away and let common folks take their places. How these dangers were avoided the public now knows not, but the latest advices are that Floor Manager McAllister will stick to his post. He patriotically announces in the papers that he will stand anything to make the ball a success. He says it is his ambition "to make this ball the most notable event in American history." In this he should have the prayers of all good Americans. This too brief recital of the obstacles in his way is given in the hope that such prayers may be superinduced.

J. P. BEADLE.

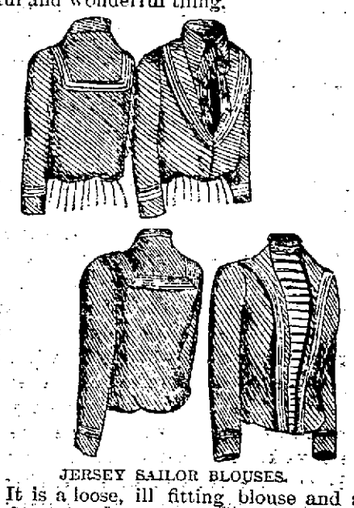
Fire Company No. 10, of Cincinnati, owns a dog which is said to have saved the lives of several firemen. The animal is described as a large, handsome Newfoundland, and is credited with being able to climb a ladder three stories high.

BLAZERS AND THEIR LIKE.

Some Natty Costumes for Outdoor Summer Sports.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, May 3.—"What kind of a blazer are you going to have?" is the question which follows first after the usual inquiry after the health, among young ladies, and of course it is an important thing to know, and yet I do not doubt that there are numbers of benighted persons who do not know what a blazer is. I'm not quite sure that I can define it other than to say that it is a tennis costume, in stripes that would put a zebra to the blush and make a tiger crawl off in a jungle and die on a wet log just out of envy. A blazer is a fearful and wonderful thing.



JERSEY SAILOR BLOUSES.

It is a loose, ill fitting blouse and a scanty short skirt of flannel, silk or ticking in the most conspicuous colored stripes possible to weave. Yellow and black, red and white, blue and red are a few of the colors most often seen, and these are of all widths and combinations. The rule is for vivid colors and striking patterns for tennis gowns, and the exception is for them to be in quiet taste. The nearer the average tennis player can get his or her clothes to look like those of a horse jockey, the better he or she is pleased.

The tennis hat of the season a queer shaped thing, somewhat resembling an English tourist's helmet, with two flaps above the ears which are turned upward and tied on the top. The shoes are of yellow canvas or buckskin, and have rubber ridges on the bottom, or spikes.

Croquet has been little cared for for several years, but it is now considered to be "in" again, and many young ladies have had croquet costumes made which might be called coquette costumes, so dainty and pretty they are. Like the tennis gowns, they are made of almost any kind of material, but the favorite one is the wash silk, which is so light that it affords the freest movement and is always graceful. These silks are striped and can be had in startling styles or in delicate and pretty combinations of colors.

In making the skirts to both tennis and croquet gowns of this silk, the proper fashion is to have the outer skirt made plain around the bottom, or at most have only a flat bias band stitched on. An underskirt or petticoat of the same silk is made with three or four narrow overlapping bias ruffles at the bottom. This holds the skirt out in easy shape and does not impede the movements. Some young ladies wear this skirt divided, as they claim that it gives them greater ease, and that once tried all tennis players would like the style better than the undivided skirt. Each lady might try the experiment. It need not be a costly one and may be all that is claimed for it.

Blouses and jerseys are so varied that they are adapted to every kind of out door sport, not excepting the new fads, kite flying and baseball. Yes, it is true! Girls will now fly kites and have their innings and outings and all the rest of it on the ball field as well as their brothers, and even the fear of getting hit with a hard wood bat will not prevent them. The variety of the waists peculiarly adapted to the out door sports of young ladies is so great that it becomes necessary to present a few of them, for there are few such supplies without a demand, and the mission of fashion writers is to tell all they know, if not more.

SURAH AND PONGEE BLOUSES.

The jersey waists are made so beautifully and trimmed so elegantly now that they are bound to be in fashion for an indefinite time. I was in a wholesale house recently, and there counted seventy-two different and distinct styles of making and trimming jerseys.

There are many smocked jerseys of jersey cloth in wool and silk, the smocking forming the yoke and belt, also the puffs in the sleeves. Others have the middle of the sleeves laid in narrow lengthwise plaits and held with herring bone stitching in saddler silk. These blouses and jerseys are all suitable to wear for any out door sports where ease and grace of motion is desired, and they can be made dressy enough to wear with silk or other skirts for afternoon with the addition of a few of those dainty trifles all women know how to add, and which transforms them at once to things of beauty and of course joys forever.

OLIVE HARPER.

OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

MAY 2, 1889.

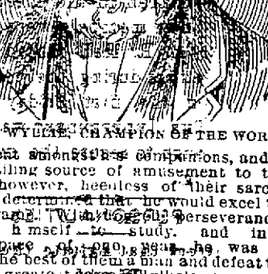
Address all communications to J. T. DENVIR, Editor, 621 W. Fifteenth St., Chicago, Ill.

REED AT HIS BEST.

J. P. Reed is in better "form" at this writing than he has ever been. Recently in Chicago, with a player of world-wide reputation, he contested six games, telling him previous to commencing that if he secured a draw he would be obliged to play wonderful checkers. Five of the games Reed played with the men in sight and one of them he played blindfolded; to the wonderment of the spectators Reed won the entire six. Keep it up, J. P. R., and the Chicago players may have the honor of putting you against James Wyllie when he arrives in the "Windy City." Barker is a stunner. Reed is a wonder. But the man who wins the restricted match will be a hummer.

POSITION NO. 121.—BY MR. W. C. BELDEN.

Black—28. Kings 6, 16, 31.



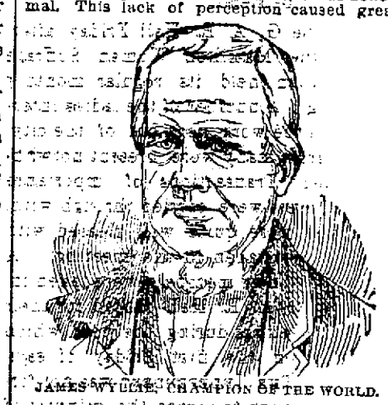
White—25, 33. Kings 17, 32.
Black to move and win.

THE OLD ROMAN.

Owing to the constant inquiries regarding the history of the champion checker player of the world, we take pride in giving the following, which has been sent by Mr. E. A. Hodgson, of Leeds, Eng. It appeared in his draught department about two years ago.

The subject of the present biographical sketch was born at Pierce Hill Barracks, Portobello, near Edinburgh, in the year 1822.

His father was sergeant-major in the Scots Greys, and rendered valuable service to his country at the battle of Waterloo. In 1826 he obtained his discharge, and returned with his family to Kilmarnock, in Ayrshire. The education which James Wyllie received was extremely limited, but, being endowed with a remarkably good memory, and possessing that Scottish characteristic, indomitable perseverance, he applied himself vigorously to the task of self-improvement. His efforts were followed by very gratifying success, especially in arithmetic. In this science he made considerable progress. About the age of fourteen he became interested in the game of draughts, but his early attempts at playing were characterized by a degree of obtuseness that was abnormal. This lack of perception caused great



JAMES WYLLIE, CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

merriment amongst his companions, and was an unfailing source of amusement to them. James, however, heedless of their sarcastic raillery, determined that he would excel them in the game. With unflagging perseverance he applied himself to study, and in the short space of one year he was able to give the best of them a man and defeat them with the greatest ease. Wyllie's case is not a unique one. The mind at once recurs to the case of Sir Isaac Newton, who in his boyhood was remarkably dull. Many other names of men might be mentioned who in their youth gave no signs of that genius or brilliance which was afterwards to make them famous in science, art or literature.

About this time Wyllie was apprenticed to a weaver in Kilmarnock, but finding that the sedentary nature of the occupation was seriously undermining his health he abandoned the trade for that of a peddler. While engaged in this occupation Wyllie had many opportunities for improving his play. At the age of fifteen he became acquainted with Mr. Porteus, a cattle dealer and an enthusiastic draughts player. This gentleman was so delighted with young Wyllie's abilities that he determined to take him to Edinburgh. This he did, styling him his "Herd Laddie." From this incident has spread the misconception that Wyllie was at one period of his life a shepherd. At Edinburgh Mr. Porteus commenced playing a match with Mr. Bertram. When a few games had been played Porteus excused himself from further play, pleading pressure of business. He, however, said that his "Herd Laddie" would continue the play for him. Bertram consented, but in over sixty games he only secured an occasional draw, while Wyllie scored fifty-nine wins.

Bertram, feeling extremely annoyed at this result, agreed to play a match with Wyllie, in which the latter undertook to win ten games before his opponent secured one. The youthful prodigy succeeded. This match was followed by several others with leading Edinburgh players, and in every case young Wyllie was successful.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE MATCH IS OFF.

DRAUGHT EDITOR—*Dear Sir:* In your issue of April 30 is a statement from Kelly saying: "Fleming is acting contrary to all sporting rules, and also to statements he made through your columns." Such is not the case. In my reply to Kelly's challenge, which was published in your paper, I offered to put up $300 to his $200, match to be played at Markham, Ohio. This I am allowing him $50 against his expenses—making it an even stake of $300 a side. This was my position at the first, this is my position still, and this is the condition embodied in the articles I sent to him and on which my forfeit is up. Kelly now, however, seems not to be satisfied with an even thing. He wants me to hand him $50 as a present and then play for $250 a side—making my risk $300 to his $200 and expenses. I think it bad enough to be compelled to hire a private secretary to answer the numerous open challenges of aspiring champions without being asked to put up odds against myself. As to sporting rules, they differ very much in different sports. I am not aware that there are any positive rules governing matches in checkers—customs differ. As ever time as I have offered Kelly ought at all points to commend itself to any fair-minded person wanting a match.

I think we may have more checkers and less newspaper talk. I remain yours truly,

WILLIAM FLEMING.

Mr. Kelly has departed for his home and claims the Canada Championship, and requested us to state that he is anxious to play for same, and will give $50 to any one who comes to Winnipeg, Man. Will Sky Labadie or Fleming?

SOLUTION TO 120.—BY MR. D. C. CALVERT.

Black—7, 11, 25. White to move and draw.

22..27	16..12	6..2	20..16	10..14
25..30	27..24	11..15	5..9	22..26
27..24	12..8	2..6	16..11	14..10
30..26	17..10	10..14	9..13	26..31
24..19	8..3	7..10	13..17	2..7
26..22	15..19	14..7	17..21	31..26
19..16	3..8	6..10	21..25	7..11
11..15	7..11	1..5	17..22	Drawn

GAME NO. 130—SECOND DOUBLE CORNER.

Black—11, 15, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28. White—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14.

11..15	21..14	1..6	14..7	11..15
24..19	10..3	6..10	26..31	19..16
15..24	27..18	10..15	29..25	15..19
28..19	12..16	25..21	10..14	28..18
8..11	26..23	15..19	31..26	10..14
22..18	9..13	21..14	5..9	18..15
11..16	31..27	7..10	25..21	14..18
16..14	3..8	24..19	7..11	Drawn
9..13	27..24	16..20	21..18	
23..14	8..11	22..25	11..7	
10..17	32..27	7..10	18..9	

Variation 1.

14..9	24..19	1..6	19..16	6..10
6..14	17..22	6..9	11..15	15..19
18..9	26..19	23..18	16..12	Drawn
13..17	11..15	2..7	8..11	
29..25	19..16	18..23	27..24	
10..26	7..24	7..11	14..16	

Variation 2.

14..9	24..19	1..6	21..14	Drawn
6..14	17..22	6..9	11..15	

(a) In game played between E. Smith and Dr. Oppoh 7-10 was played and whites won. I offer 9-13, etc., for a draw.

(b) 16-12, 7-16 draws.

FOR MEN ONLY!

A POSITIVE CURE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind: Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS of BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 47 States, Territories, and Foreign Countries. You can write them. Book, full explanation, and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The D & C
TO MACKINAC

SUMMER TOURS.
PALACE STEAMERS. LOW RATES.
Four Trips per Week Between
DETROIT, MACKINAC ISLAND
Petoskey, Sault Ste. Marie, and Lake Huron Way Ports.
Every Week Day Between
DETROIT AND CLEVELAND
Special Sunday Trips during June, July, August and Sept.
Double Daily Line Between
CHICAGO AND ST. JOSEPH, MICH.
OUR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLETS
Rates and Excursion Tickets will be furnished by your Ticket Agent, or address
E. B. WHITCOMB, G. P. A., DETROIT, MICH.,
Detroit and Cleveland Steam Nav. Co.

The Trotting Bred Stallions
Long's Hiatoga
—AND—
Hambletonian Chief,

Will make the season of 1889 at the Wm. Sinnock stables, No. 16 Spring Alley, east of North Mill street, Massillon.

HIATOGA is 16¼ hands high, weighs 1,300 lbs., a fine bay. Sired by Scott's Hiatoga, standard; has proved himself a good stock horse.

HAMBLETONIAN CHIEF is a dark dapple brown, weighs 1,100 pounds. Sired by old Buckeye Chief; dam Rysdyk's Hambletonian 10. The old mare was recently sold to Mr. Coxey to go on his stock farm in Kentucky as a breeder. In these two horses I have the crosses direct from Hiatoga and Hambletonian. I am aware that the country is being filled up with horses on paper. Call and see my stock, for terms, pedigrees etc. Terms reasonable. Examine cards, posters, etc. at stable.

GEORGE ZIELLEY.

OUR
Advice to Everybody

who has a diseased Liver is to at once take proper means to cure it. The function the Liver is designed to perform, and on the regular execution of which depends not only the general health of the body, but the powers of the *Stomach, Bowels, Brain*, and the whole nervous system, shows its vast and vital importance to human health.

NO HUMAN BEING

should run the risk for a single day of neglecting this important organ, but should promptly get a box of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, made by FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa., and use according to directions they will cure you promptly and permanently. Around each box is a wrapper giving full description of the symptoms of a diseased Liver. They can be had of druggists.

Beware of COUNTERFEITS made in St. Louis.

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

IVORY POLISH FOR THE TEETH.
PERFUMES THE BREATH. ASK FOR IT.

HOOKWAY & FOLTZ

Have in stock the largest line of
PIECE GOODS

Ever brought in this city, and on March 1st,

C. L. BIETZ,

Will conduct the cutting department

HARDWARE

S. A. Conrad & Co.

MAIN STREET, MASSILLON,

dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE

Consisting of a fine selection of

COACH TRIMMINGS.
SADDLERY,
CUTELRY
with a large stock of
Scythes, Forks, Hay-Hooks
Paints, Glass, etc.

FURNITURE!

I desire to say that all those in need of Furniture of any kind, can not fail to be suited both in regard to

GOODS AND PRICES,

My stock will comprise all grades of
Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen and Office
FURNITURE.
SUCH AS
Parlor Suits,
Chamber Suits,
Bedsteads
Bureaus,
Tables,
Lounges
SPRING BEDS,
Hair,
Husk and
Sea Grass
Mattresses
and the original
Woven Wire Mattress
AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JOHN H. OGDEN

PINKERTON'S ORIENTAL COFFEE.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

AMERICA'S VALHALLA.

GREAT MEN IN MARBLE IN THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

Statuary Hall, the Room of Echoes—The Heroic Statue of Ethan Allen—Lincoln and Hamilton Side by Side—Samuel Adams, "the Publican."

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, May 2.—In this anniversary week, when the eyes of the patriotic millions of the republic are turning toward the great men of the past, let us take a look in the Valhalla, the national Pantheon, the republic's gallery of statuary. This old hall of the house of representatives, wherein the lower branch of congress sat for thirty-two years, though as marble cold, is warm with inspiration. It is perfumed with sentiment. Here Webster spoke, Clay presided, Adams fell at his post. Here, too, during the late war, volunteers were quartered, and, later, wounded veterans were nursed. A happy thought that of Senator Morrill, now the Nestor of the Capitol, who, in 1864, moved to set apart this old hall for a gallery of statuary. Each state was invited to send two statues, and what a gallery of greatness it will be when all of the forty-two states now existing or in immediate prospect shall have complied, to say nothing of the states of the future. The smallest state was the first to accept the invitation, quickly followed by the largest. As yet only ten states have sent here the marble or bronze figures of their well loved sons, being embarrassed, probably, by richness of material to select from; but the government has added several statues, so that as we enter from the rotunda of the Capitol's majestic dome we are confronted by two dozen full length figures of men who were great in their life, and who will never die in the hearts of their countrymen. Instinctively heads are uncovered as we enter. The present is forgotten and only the past seems real in this sacred presence.

Who is this at our left, standing erect and majestic at the gateway? Fitting that he should first attract our attention, for it was he—Samuel Adams—"Samuel the Publican"—who first protested against England's oppressive stamp act, the same Adams who as early as 1769 declared: "Independent we are and independent we will be." As he stands before us in semi-heroic marble, with folded arms, curled hair, firmness, self confidence, determination expressed in face and posture, we think we hear him saying to his majesty's officer, who has consented to withdraw one of two regiments of soldiery occupying Boston: "Sir, night is approaching: an immediate answer is expected. Both regiments or none." Who that looks at this well poised, forceful figure will doubt the truth of history which records that both regiments were promptly withdrawn? Could Massachusetts have chosen a better representative than this poor but incorruptible forerunner of independence, who, with John Hancock, had the honor of being excepted from Gen. Gage's offer of pardon to all who would submit to the crown?

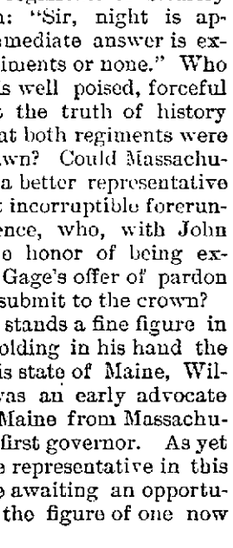
SAMUEL ADAMS.

Next to Adams stands a fine figure in Spanish cloak, holding in his hand the constitution of his state of Maine, William King, who was an early advocate of separation of Maine from Massachusetts and Maine's first governor. As yet Maine has but one representative in this Pantheon. Is she awaiting an opportunity to send here the figure of one now living?

And this figure next to King, yellow with age and its skin peeling off in blisters, staff in hand and cloak and sword resting on a bundle of lictor's rods. This is Houdon's Washington, a plaster copy of the original now in Richmond. The face is thin and rather old, devoid of life and expression—by no means an ideal Washington—and yet it was made after careful life study by the artist at Mt. Vernon.

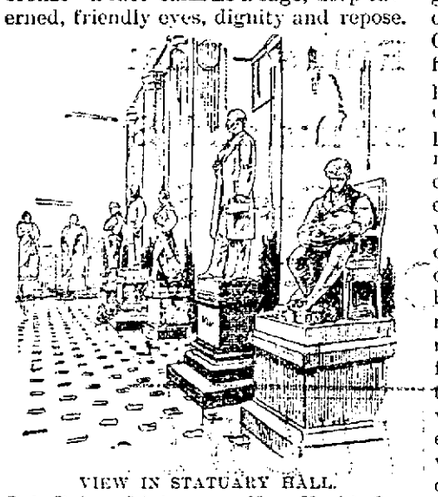
By Washington's side, appropriately, stands Thomas Jefferson in bronze. The long, thin face is almost sharp. The hair covers the ears and is tied behind. The shoes have no heels. Between the feet are two books, surmounted by a wreath. In the hand is a quill, and near by is a bronze scroll on which the whole of the Declaration of Independence is legibly inscribed.

Jefferson's neighbor is a poetic but modern figure. It is Edward Baker, the Oregon senator, who left his seat in congress to lead a regiment to his death at Ball's Bluff. He is here represented making a speech in the senate, and his brief but glorious military career is suggested only by the military hat resting at his feet upon a book, indicative of his purpose to say farewell to the senate, throw off the toga and mount his horse. One almost wishes the un-American toga had been dispensed with by the artist. Many other statues in this room clearly show the classic drapery is not a necessary adjunct of modern sculpture.



EDWARD D. BAKER.

Between Baker and his neighbor runs a child, for there are here echoes other than those of time. At the foot of a marble column the child merrily speaks to another on the other side of the hall, her small, sweet voice being echoed by pillar and roof more than a hundred feet away. This next is a beautiful figure of bronze—a face calm as a sage, deep careworn, friendly eyes, dignity and repose.



VIEW IN STATUARY HALL.

It is Robert Livingston, New York's first chancellor, who in his time played many parts—who helped draft the Declaration of Independence, administered the oath of office to Washington, bought Louisiana of the French and aided Fulton in developing the steamboat.

Next we come to a pair of marble figures which represent the Nutmeg state. They bear the stalwart American names of Sherman and Trumbull. In Sherman's face, with its earnest eyes and wrinkled forehead, is seen application, tenacity. He who now stands in this Valhalla was a shoemaker till 22, and afterward a store keeper, surveyor, astronomer, mathematician, lawyer, judge, member of congress, United States senator. He helped draft the articles of confederation, the constitution and signed the Declaration of Independence. Trumbull is solemn and grand, holding aloft a scroll addressed to "The Honorable the Council and House of Representatives in General Court Convened"—a reminder of his election twenty-two successive times to the speakership of the assembly. He held office for fifty years and then resigned. In this bold old face we see the man who refused to take oath in support of the stamp act, in 1765, and whose counsel was so highly valued in the dark days of '76 that Washington used to say, "Let me hear what Brother Jonathan has to say."

ETHAN ALLEN.

Heroic, huge, bold, striking and altogether admirable is the next figure, Ethan Allen in full military uniform, the sword firmly clenched, left hand held in front with fist doubled belligerently, head up, eyes shooting defiance, the whole pose one of vigor and victory, and demanding the surrender of Ticonderoga in the name of Jehovah and the Continental congress. Ethan Allen is the hero of the young, known above most of his greater contemporaries, and the artist has properly preserved all the spirit of the hero and his deeds, though of the man himself no portrait is known to posterity. A truly martial figure this, with its epaulets, cockade with rosette, broad sash with heavy gold tassels, rising three feet taller than its life size neighbor, Trumbull, and with a great marble boot fourteen inches long and six broad. His is the only covered head in the august assemblage.

In his neighbor, Lewis Cass, the latest comer in the gallery, we find our first swallow tail. His is a portly figure, with a strong, fine face, a drawn, obstinate mouth. This sculptor shows us that neither toga nor uniform is necessary in the making of an heroic figure. At the feet is a strong box full of papers and books. Could the artist have meant this as a suggestion of bonds and money, denoting Cass as the only rich man in the Pantheon, made a millionaire by his lucky purchase for $2,000 of 500 acres of land on the site of Detroit?

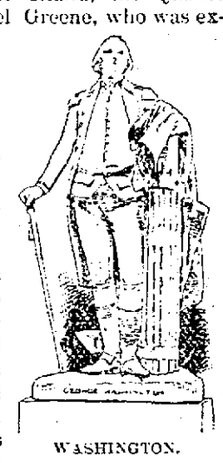
Garfield is next, and a fine, statesmanlike figure it is, with the modern Prince Albert coat all buttoned down before, and eschewing cloak, sword, scroll and all other devices of dignity or rank. At the foot of the pedestal rests a bronze wreath that tells the story of his unhappy fate.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

What slight boy is this with such pretty clothes of the colonial time, smooth, young face, juvenile eye, hair pompadour and tied behind, grasping his cloak with right hand and his sword with the left? 'Tis Muhlenberg, whom Pennsylvania has delighted to honor—Muhlenberg, who was a minister of the Gospel in Virginia and who preached his last sermon on the duties of the citizen, saying "there is a time to preach and a time to fight, and this is the time to fight," and then, in his pulpit, exchanged gown for uniform and went to the front to battle for independence.

Tall, gaunt, thoughtful William Allen of Ohio comes next, with both shaker and cravat, and overcoat to add breadth to the spare figure. After him, Robert Fulton, with no coat at all, sitting in a big chair, intently studying the model of his steamboat, and scattered about him his potential tools and drawings. And next to him a fine, smooth, dressy figure, almost like a fashion plate, Jacob Collamer of Vermont.

More military is the next, in continental uniform, with a toga on his arm, a gentle face, but with mouth and eyes indicative of the man of iron—Nathaniel Greene, of Rhode Island, the Quaker fighter—Nathaniel Greene, who was expelled the Society of Friends for participation in military exercises, who served eight years in the war of independence without a day's furlough, beginning a few months after his marriage, who fought all over the colonies and won victories everywhere, and who died at last of sunstroke, his estate embarrassed by his efforts to feed and clothe his soldiers, and whose grave is unknown and unmarked.



WASHINGTON.

Away back to the beginning of American civilization are we carried by the next statue. Roger Williams' narrow, beardless face, large nose, with a book marked "soul liberty, 1636," pressed to his heart, tight waistcoat with ten buttons straight down in front; bag trousers, gartered at the knees with ribbons, and right hand outstretched, argumentatively, are before us. As we look at them we seem to see the Roger Williams who came to Massachusetts colony for liberty of opinion, who was expelled the plantation because of his contentions that state and church, civil law and conscience, should be entirely distinct, who became obnoxious because he denied the right of the king to take Indian lands without purchase, and who lived to found Providence and Rhode Island and save from Indian wars of extermination the very colony which cast him adrift. Welcome here is opinionated, courageous, great Roger Williams.

There are so many great figures that time presses in their contemplation. American history and progress are here personified. George Clinton in bronze, a handsome, almost dandy, colossal figure, with gold cane and tassels, gloves in left hand, powdered wig, embroidered and ruffled wristbands and collar—this is the George Clinton who was New York's first governor, twenty-one years in that high office, and, afterward vice president and almost president. New Jersey's two representatives stand side by side.—Richard Stockton, bright and boyish, who signed the Declaration of Independence, and was so inhumanly treated by the British in prison as ultimately to die of the effects; and gallant Phil Kearny, the fighter, who fell at Chantilly in the civil war.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Two of America's great men—indeed, in some good judgment, America's two greatest men—Lincoln and Hamilton, stand side by side. This statue of Lincoln by Vinnie Ream is not happy; its toga held in the left hand like a woman's skirt, the melancholy, almost peevish, face are not Lincoln's. Hamilton fares better. His marble face shines with intelligence; his pose is one of dignity; no toga encumbers him. One can almost see the delicate complexion, rosy cheeks. For these men, the one next to Washington, the creator of the republic, and the other its preserver, drop a tear. One fell in a duel which he entered against his principles, but to "protect his future usefulness as a public man;" the other by the hand of an assassin.

JOHN WINTHROP.

Another figure and the circle has been completed. Last, but not least interesting, is old John Winthrop, who was a dozen times elected governor of Massachusetts. The figure here in marble is well poised, youthful, a serene, illuminated face surmounting a huge double ruff. He wears the loose garb of the Puritan, with broad belt buckled in front, rosette on low shoes. His right foot is on the shore of America, his left on the plank, with the ship's cable made fast to a tree trunk near by.

The national Pantheon is not yet full. There is room for a Jackson, a Clay, a Webster, a Calhoun, a Douglas, a Benton, a Grant, a Sheridan and—who knows?—a Lee. WALTER WELLMAN.

Text Painter and Patent Medicine.

That is a good story from West Virginia about an evangelist who went over the state painting upon rocks, "What Shall I Do to Be Saved?" A patent medicine advertiser followed him and under the question added this reply: "Use Blank's Cure for Consumption." When the text painter heard of the patent medicine man's pernicious activity he went over the ground again and painted below the advertisement, "And Prepare to Meet Thy God." The medicine man will find it hard to beat this.—Chicago Times.

5/A HORSE BLANKETS
ARE THE STRONGEST.
NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE 5/A LABEL
Manufd by WM. AYRES & SONS, Philada., who make the famous Horse Brand Baker Blankets.

31 YEARS AGO

the Threshing Machines then in use were almost wholly of the class known as the "Endless Apron" style. Then it was that Nichols & Shepard, of Battle Creek, Mich., invented and began to develop an entirely new and novel style of Grain Thresher and Separator, which they very appropriately named the "Vibrator."

It was a revolution in Threshing Machines, and from a small beginning of five machines in 1858 they soon reached a product of 1,000 yearly.

Their Vibrator drove the "Endless Apron" machine out of market, and all other makers copied it as closely as they dared. Today all Threshing Machines of any reputation or merit use the principles of the old Vibrator. Nichols & Shepard have continued in the business without change of name, location, or management; and during the past three years have brought out and developed another new Threshing Machine for grain and seeds, as superior to all existing machines as their former was to the "Endless Apron." They name this new and improved Thresher

The NEW VIBRATOR

and predict as great a revolution in the trade, and as complete success over all rivals as they had thirty-one years ago.

If you are interested as a Farmer or Thresherman, write for particulars, which they send free. Address

NICHOLS & SHEPARD.
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
ESTABLISHED 1845.
Is the oldest and most popular scientific and mechanical paper published and has the largest circulation of any paper of its class in the world. Fully illustrated. Best class of Wood Engravings. Published weekly. Send for specimen copy. Price $3 a year. Four months' trial, $1. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, N.Y.

ARCHITECTS & BUILDERS
Edition of Scientific American.
A great success. Each issue contains colored lithographic plates of country and city residences or public buildings. Numerous engravings and full plans and specifications for the use of such as contemplate building. Price $2.50 a year, 25 cts. a copy. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS.

PATENTS may be secured by applying to MUNN & Co., who have had over 40 years' experience and have made over 100,000 applications for American and Foreign patents. Send for Handbook. Correspondence strictly confidential.

TRADE MARKS.
In case your mark is not registered in the Patent Office, apply to MUNN & Co., and procure immediate protection. Send for Handbook.
COPYRIGHTS for books, charts, maps, etc., quickly procured. Address
MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors.
GENERAL OFFICE: 361 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Dyspepsia is the bane
of the present generation. It is for its cure and its attendants, Sick Headache, Constipation and Piles, that
Tutt's Pills
have become so famous. They act speedily and gently on the digestive organs, giving them tone and vigor to assimilate food. No griping or nausea.
Sold Everywhere.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

PEERLESS DYES
ARE THE BEST FOR BLACK STOCKINGS
FINE COLORS THAT NEITHER SMUT WASH OUT NOR FADE
CAN ONLY BE MADE BY USING
PEERLESS DYES
40 Colors
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
ALSO
PEERLESS BRONZE PAINTS—6 Colors.
PEERLESS LAUNDRY BLUING.
PEERLESS INK POWDERS—5 Kinds 7 Colors.
PEERLESS SHOE AND HARNESS DRESSING.
PEERLESS EGG DYES—8 Colors.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.—Composed of Cotton Root, Tansy and Penny royal. Successfully used monthly. Safe, Effectual, Pleasant. $1 by mail, or druggists. Sealed particulars 2 stamps. Ladies address POND LILY COMPANY, 131 Woodward ave., Detroit, Mich.
For sale in Massillon by Z. T. Baltzly, Druggist.

SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
Almost as Palatable as Milk.
So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more efficacious.
Remarkable as a flesh producer.
Persons gain rapidly while taking it.
SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the Finest and Best preparation in the world for the relief and cure of
CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS and CHRONIC COUGHS.
The great remedy for Consumption, and Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists.

I CURE FITS!
When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE.
I have made the disease of
FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,
A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address
H. G. ROOT, M.C., 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK

R. A. PINN
Real Estate Dealer,
Attorney-at-Law,
—AND—
U. S. Pension Att'y
I keep on hand all kinds of pension blanks, and make a specialty of all kinds of pension work, make and keep on file free of charge, copies of all papers, and have a certificate of my notarial character on file in the pension office.
No. 24 East Main Street, Massillon,

At a bargain—A nice little home with 3¼ acres of land and good buildings, near Paul's station.
5¼ acres of land, well improved, in 4th ward.
Farm of 71¼ acres, 3½ miles south-east Massillon. This farm is well improved, good barn, house and out-buildings, has about 13 acres of timber. Terms easy.
A well improved farm of 57½ acres in Geauga county, O.
Thirteen room house and good lot, on the corner of Tremont and Hill streets.
Seven room house and lot, on South Grant street.
House and lot No. 54 North Mill street.
The Dornecker house on North Mill street.

DO YOU BELIEVE IN EVERLASTING PUNISHMENT?
Good advertisement, intimates that the infallibility of the Bible? If so this advertisement is not meant for you. Neither is it meant for you if you are not a religious religion. But if you wish for fellowship in a religious body that does not insist on these doctrines we want permission to send you a copy of UNITY, a weekly journal that believes in and works for Reasonable Character and Progressive religion. It believes that religion should be friendly to science, and that it is indebted to its triumphs. It seeks to make Science a part of and essential to all human helpfulness. It would make Rationalism reverent and Reverence rational. Send 5 cents for sample copy, or send thirteen two-cents stamps and receive the paper thirteen weeks. Address

BONANZA to AGENTS SAMPLES FREE both sexes. Write now GEO. A. SCOTT, New York City

DEAFNESS CURED by Peck's Pat. Invisible TUBULAR EAR CUSHIONS. Whispers heard distinctly. Comfortable. Successful when all remedies fail. Illustrated book & proofs free. Address or call on F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, N. Y.

HINDERCORNS.
The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. Hiscox & Co., N.Y.

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE
Have you Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Indigestion? Use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. It has cured the worst cases and is the best remedy for all ills arising from defective nutrition. Take in time. 50c. and $1.00.

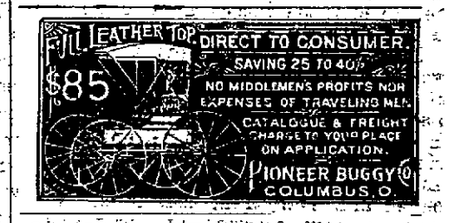
PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents Dandruff and hair falling. 50c. and $1 at Druggists.

RHEUMATIC Sciatic Pains
Rheumatic, Sciatic, Shooting, Sharp and Muscular pains and weaknesses, Back uterine and chest pains relieved in one minute, by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, first and the only instantaneous pain-killing strengthening plaster. 25cts; for $1. At Druggists, or of Potter Chemical Co., Boston.
PIMPLES, blackheads, chapped and oily skin cured by Cuticura Soap.

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.
EPPS'S
GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
COCOA
MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

AGENTS WANTED.—Permanent employment and good salary, or commission. Address A. D. PRATT, Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

Sheet Metal SHINGLES. WITHOUT ANY EXCEPTION the best in the world. Absolutely rain, storm, and fire proof. Easily applied. Artistic in finish and at prices that, in many parts of the country, compete successfully with wood shingles. Illustrated catalogue and prices free.
THE NATIONAL SHEET METAL ROOFING CO.,
510 E. 20th St., New York City.

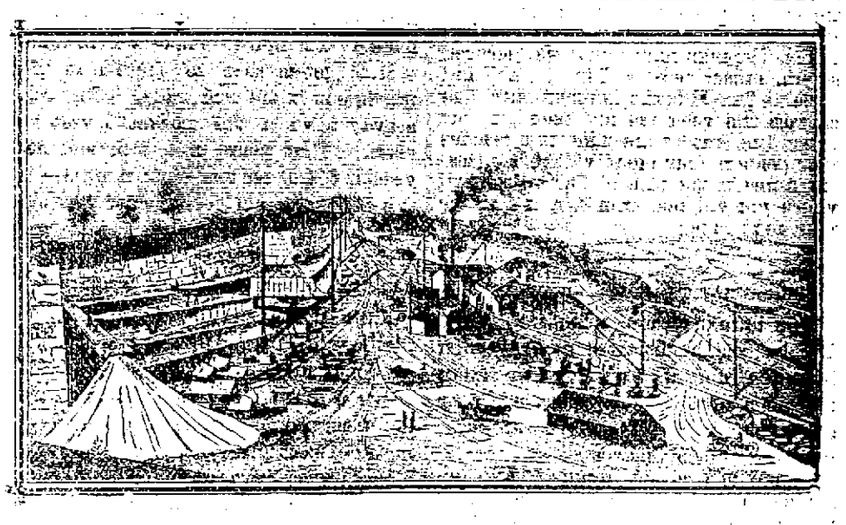

FATHER TOP
DIRECT TO CONSUMER.
SAVING 25 TO 40%
$85
NO MIDDLEMENS PROFITS NOR EXPENSES OF TRAVELING MEN
CATALOGUE & FREIGHT CHARGES TO YOUR PLACE ON APPLICATION.
PIONEER BUGGY CO
COLUMBUS, O.

SALESMEN
WANTED to canvass for the sale of nursery stock. Steady employment guaranteed. Salary and Expenses paid to successful men. Apply at once, stating age. Mention this paper.
CHASE BROS. CO., Rochester, N. Y.

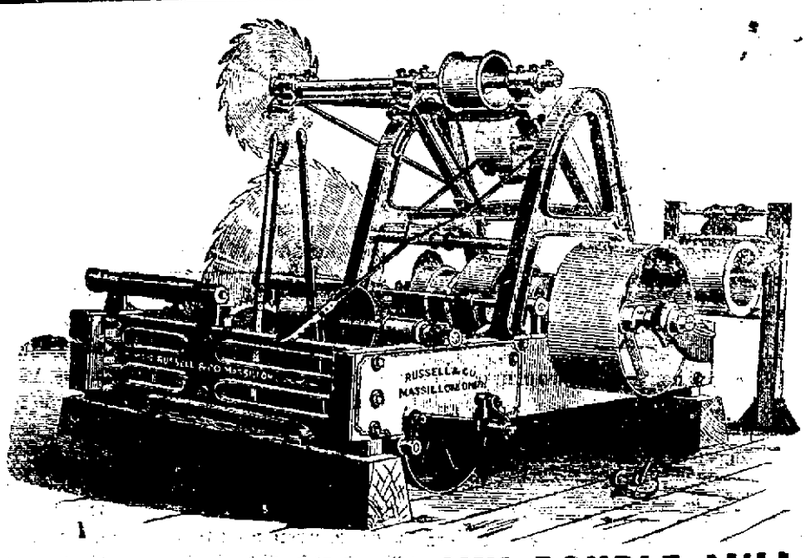
HIRES
25c HIRES' IMPROVED 25c.
ROOT BEER!
IN LIQUID NO BOILING EASILY MADE
THIS PACKAGE MAKES FIVE GALLONS
MAKES FIVE GALLONS DELICIOUS AND SPARKLING
ROOT BEER
The most APPETIZING and WHOLESOME TEMPERANCE DRINK in the world. TRY IT.
Ask your Druggist or Grocer for it.
C. E. HIRES, PHILADELPHIA.

Advertise in the Massillon Independent

THE MASSILLON QUARRIES··· WARTHORST & CO.



Manufacturers of Grindstones for Wet and Dry Grinding. Block and Dimension Stone. Superior Sand, washed and dry ground, for Glass Works and Steel and Rolling Mills.



RUSSELL & CO.'S HEAVY DOUBLE MILL.
(SPECIFICATIONS N.)
The Best Mill for the Money ever offered.
Send for CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST describing our Engines, Threshers and Saw Mills.
Address RUSSELL & CO., Massillon, O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE WANDERERS

DISCUSS THE PRESENT MINING SITUATION

And Think that the Clouds Will Soon Roll Away—Their Week's Travels.

MR. EDITOR:—During the past week we made a flying trip through the entire valley. In some places we found the mines working a little better than on our former visit, but generally things are very dull. However, it is highly probable that as the season advances there will be an increased demand for coal, and the present stagnation in trade and consequent slow work, may be succeeded by better and brighter times. In our travels about the valley we have an opportunity to converse with many operators and mine managers, and the general opinion seems to be that we shall see a great improvement in the present state of affairs. But now to our trip: On Monday last we went to Justus on the C., L. & W. R. R., and tramped it across the country to the Elton mine, a distance of three miles. We walked much farther than that however, owing to the fact, that in trying to cut across lots we got lost and became so bewildered that we did not know which way was from us. We finally reached the mine, although very much tired, and disgusted with ourselves and the country bumpkin who sent us away out of our road by giving us wrong directions. At the Elton mine we found about thirty men and obtained twenty subscribers. They are working every day, and the mine, which is an old one, will soon be finished. It is operated by the Elm Run Coal Company, with offices in Massillon. The men are mostly drawing pillars and consequently are making good wages for a time. As soon as this mine is completed, which will be in about three months, the machinery and pumps will be moved to the Pocock mine on the W. & L. E., just north of the city.

Later in the week we went to Wadsworth, where we visited O. V. Dibbie, of the Card mine, or north shaft; also also W. B Coleman, of Coleman's mine; H. C. Ries, of Wagner's mine, and John Hutchinson, at the Burnett coal bank. At all these places we were kindly received and, everything considered, we made a very pleasant and profitable trip.

On Monday, April 29, we visited the Dalton mine, operated by the Massillon Valley Coal Company. This mine is situated about one mile south of Dalton on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad. Mr. August Bosche is the superintendent and mine boss at this place. When we arrived at this mine it was nearly noon. We stated the object of our visit to Mr Bosche, and he informed us that the men would all be out at noon, as they fire their shots twice a day. When all the men came out we started to work in their midst, and while we were canvassing some of the leading miners called a meeting to see what action the men of this mine were going to take on the scale price for another year, and after a little discussion they agreed to be governed by the action of the Mullen miners, of North Lawrence. With only one hour to canvass and a meeting occupying a part of that time your agents had to make sharp work in as little time as possible, and we secured thirteen subscriptions in that time. They employ thirty-five men as this mine, and are working nearly every day. We return our sincere thanks to all parties at this mine for the many favors shown us.

JAP AND NICK.

THROUGH THE BRIDGE WORKS.

On Wednesday, May 1, your agent went somewhat out of his sphere and made a flying visit to the *Massillon* bridge shops, where he met our genial friend, *Mr.* Robert Reay, who is foreman of those shops Your agent rather timidly, for not being accustomed to visit such places, started for the interior of the shops, where he found a great majority of the men already taking THE DAILY INDEPENDENT, but we secured several subscribers to THE DAILY and three to THE WEEKLY INDEPENDENT. The canvass this week has not been in our direct line, but by the time this reaches your readers your agent will be canvassthe mines in the hills of Carroll county, where you will hear from him in time for your next paper

ORGANIZATION AT KELLER'S SHAFT.

This mine is located along the W. & L. E. railroad about three miles west of Massillon, and is putting forth about 280 tons a day. The prospect is fair for a good summer run. Alex Johnson, vice president of District No. 10, N. P. U., made us a call on Monday and organized our mine. Only three miners refused to join the N. P. U. Mr. Johnson has our sincere thanks for his timely visit, and although we may not have the pleasure of meeting him very often, may his honorable undertakings prove a success, such as awaited him at Keller's shaft. P. M

MASSILLON, May 7, 1889.

TWO DAYS' WORK AT LAKE VIEW.

The Lake View mine worked two days and a half last week...There will be a dance at Long Lake Park next Saturday evening. Correction: The dance was held at the Lake View hall on Saturday evening instead of Sunday evening, as stated in last week's paper.

E. W.

May 5, 1889.

FLATS SCARCE AT WADSWORTH, O.

Excelsior mines worked one and three-fourths days last week. Flats were a little scarce this week. Working on scale. R. A.

May 6, 1889.

The Ohio & West Virginia Southern railway has been incorporated by Marietta (Ohio) and West Virginia parties. This road is projected through the counties of Wood, Pleasants, Richie, Gilmer, Braxter, Webster and Pocohontas to the Virginia system and the seaboard.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Gathered from Many Sources.

Over 30,000 laborers are idle in New York city.

Within the last ten days the Baldwin Locomotive Works have discharged 300 men.

A company with a capital of $1,000,000 has been organized to develop the coal fields of Alaska.

A steam hammer weighing forty tons was successfully cast in the Morgan engineering works at Alliance last week.

Owing to the finding of coal in several points in Dakota, land in the vicinity has increased 100 per cent. in value.

Chicago is now receiving 10,000 tons of coke per week, one-half of which is consumed in that city, and the balance transhipped to other points.

Wm. Xavier Kern, of West Brookfield, the patentee of the celebrated Kern drill, has just shipped a large order of his latest improved drill to Texas.

The Middletown, Pa., tube works received a cable order from Paris for 30,000 feet of casing on a recent Thursday afternoon. The iron was shipped in the rough from the York rolling mill, and on Friday was delivered on board ship at Philadelphia, and on Sunday morning was on the way to Russia—Labor Tribune.

A Buffalo coal shipper was asked how long he thought the present dullness would last. "It will last through May anyhow. It may take a change in June and it may not. But it will come in July, you can bet. Then there will be a rush. I am going to be prepared for it, too. You see, we never have time enough to do this business as it should be."—Coal Trade Journal.

In speaking of the Pratt mines, near Birmingham, Ala., a writer in the Coal Trade Journal says: 'Upwards of 1,800 laborers are employed in and about these works. The miners receive 45 cents per ton for run of mine coal, working on a sliding scale on the selling price of mill iron, based on $13 per ton. On an advance of $1 on iron the miners will receive an advance of 2½ cents per ton."

A correspondent to the Coal Trade Journal writes that there is plenty of coal at all the upper lock ports already. A great quantity of coal was carried to them during the fine weather late last fall, and the open winter caused less than usual to be consumed. The shippers are therefore in less of a hurry than they would otherwise be to commence loading. The rush will not come until about July.

In Great Britain in 1888 the number of miners was 534,945, of whom 3,932 were females working above the ground. There was one fatal accident for every 602 persons employed. These ratios are more favorable than in any preceding year. The total quantity of mineral wrought in the different districts was 182,660,163 tons, of which 168,935,219 was coal and 8,635,032 ironstone, the rest being fire clay, oil shale and other minerals, being a total increase of 9,610,368 tons compared with the preceding year, the increase of coal being 7,815,407, and of ironstone 1,065,114 tons.—Philadelphia Record.

The Pittsburg correspondent of the Coal Trade Journal writes: "Coke is still in the rut and while there was just a slight improvement in the demand last week, it did not amount to much. Furnace coke is still quoted at $1.10 and $1.15, while some sales are being made, it is reported on very good authority, at $1.00. No time contracts are being made at this figure. Coke will advance to $1.25 just as soon as there is an improvement in the iron trade. Pig iron is away down in the market, lowest for years. First class mill iron sold last week at $14.00 per ton—four months—on this basis it cannot be expected that the coke market will improve, considering that the coke operators have no understanding concerning price or production."

Mine Inspector Hazeltine, in his report says: "The frequent applications to the department to test the scales at the mines is one of the most unsatisfactory and disagreeable duties that devolves on the inspectors. Too frequently his efforts are not rewarded by establishing that confidence in the accuracy of his labors which he deserves at the hands of those whose best interests he is honestly trying to benefit. There has always been, and in all probability always will be, a feeling of distrust among the miners in regard to the weighing of their coal as it comes from the mine. This does not arise without just reason on their part in many instances, and has been the cause of more discussion and prolonged strikes than any other question arising from this branch of industry. During the year fifty-five sets of scales were inspected, of which fourteen were found out of order."

Concerning Correspondence.

THE INDEPENDENT now has a fine corps of nineteen correspondents situated in all parts of the Tuscarawas valley, and with such a number there is no doubt but that this paper will get all the news while it is news. The success of the one dollar INDEPENDENT is exceedingly gratifying, and with the aid of these correspondents it is hoped that it will be permanent. All matter for publication should reach this office by Tuesday evening of each week, except in cases of extraordinary importance. News should occupy but one side of the letter paper, and should be signed by the correspondent's name, not for publication.

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO MINERS

A United Kick Against the Proposed New Scale.

PITTSBURG, May 2—The railroad coal miners' strike inaugurated yesterday against a reduction has spread to a number of other mines and about 3,000 miners are now out. The works along the Pennsylvania railroad are all in operation, a compromise having been effected.

BRAZIL, Ind., May 2.—The block coal miners of this district, 2,000 in number, quit work to-day because of a disagreement of the operators over a yearly scale rate. A secret delegate meeting was held here to-day and the result has been kept from the public. It is known, however, that the delegates entered the convention instructed to refuse the operators' offer, with the exception of the Nickelplate, Chicago and Jumbo mines. About one-third of the block miners of the district work in these mines, but the vote instructing the delegates was very small and rather evenly divided. It is generally understood among the miners that a strike is on. The operators offer seventy cents, but the miners have not committed themselves to any price Of 1,000 bituminous miners less than one hundred are at work, though their difference is within two and one-half cents of adjustment.

A TIMELY CORRECTION

Which The Independent is Glad to Publish.

MR. EDITOR:—When your canvasser "Jap" wrote up the brick yard and clay mine in last week's INDEPENDENT he got things terribly mixed, which leaves a rather bad feeling with the employes, inasmuch as they were misrepresented, and ask space in your valuable paper to make the necessary corrections. "Jap" starts out by saying the employes are mostly Italians and Germans and cannot read English. This is looked upon as being an insult to the men, as very few of them are Germans and there is not a single Italian on the premises, which proves at once that "Jap" is "off." He next says that the clay diggers make better wages than the coal miners. This is not correct, for a coal miner can make far better wages than the clay miner, providing he gets the chance. Where the clay miner comes out ahead is in the steady work. You put the same amount of labor in a coal mine and you will realize 25 per cent. more money for your day's labor. Believing that such misrepresentations are detrimental to the best interest of THE INDEPENDENT is what prompts me to make the correction, not that "Jap" purposely committed the error, but that he was misinformed. Hoping this explanation will prove satisfactory, I remain yours,

INNOCENCE.

A Card.

MR. EDITOR:—I was informed to-day that some of the employes of the Massillon Stone and Fire Brick Company took exceptions to a statement in our letter last week, which was in substance, that most of the workmen at that place were foreigners, and could not read English. In reply I would only say that I was so informed by a certain employe of the company, whose name I might give if the occasion should require; further, that I said it without any spirit of malice, and did not intend to offend any one. As the men feel somewhat sore over it, I will apologize, and do anything in my power to create a good feeling again.

JAP.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

Volney Blantz is at Pittburg this week for medical treatment.

Peter Keipinger and Mrs. Kate Sonnhalter were married at the Catholic church, Monday morning, May 6, by Rev. Best.

S. A. Peters is drilling on the Snavely farm, southwest of here.

Misses Ella Gaddis and Cora Peters attended teachers' examination Saturday.

D. A. Levers is drilling on the Lyons farm, near the Section line.

The mines, with the exception of the Keller shaft on the Lutz farm, are doing very little work. The Keller mine is working every day.

John A. Jones, Hess, Snyder & Co.'s popular salesman, was home with his family Sunday.

Pattinson & Smith are drilling on the Moffit farm, near Sixteen.

A six foot vein of coal was struck on the John Christman farm, by Christman & Oberlin, on April 24. This means another mine near Brookfield, in the near future.

Brookfield is now in the center of the mining district. Seven mines are within walking distance of town, and twelve developed beds of coal yet to open within the same distance. Every house is occupied and twenty-five houses could yet be rented if they were here. Here is a chance for some capitalist to make some money by building houses and renting them.

The following are the teachers hired for the coming school year.

No. 1. West Brookfield—J. H. Fisher, principal; ——, secondary; Nettie Miller, primary.

No. 2. East Greenville—Ed. G. Bowers, principal; Ettie Eggert, primary.

No. 3. Stand's—Daniel Wetter.

No. 4. Brush College—Samuel Darr.

No. 5. Myer's—Maurice Smith, principal; Annie M. Smith, primary.

No. 6. Sixteen—Albert Kittinger.

No. 7. Dublin—Lyman Harris.

No. 8. Pigeon Run—Geo. Snavely; Chapel—Loren Stoner.

No. 9. Bowman's—C. M. Smith, principal; Jennie Oberlin, primary.

No. 10. Pleasant View—Isador A. Mayer.

CHAPMAN.

The miners in the clay mine have had a reduction of two and one-half cents per ton, and all concerned are satisfied

W. H. Butler, one of the general lecturers for the Knights of Labor, will speak in Massillon on Friday evening, and in Canal Fulton on Saturday evening of this week.

NOW that THE WEEKLY INDEPENDENT has been reduced to one dollar a year, we really think it unnecessary for people to borrow their neighbor's. Join THE INDEPENDENT family and have a paper of your own.

The marriage of Mr. James Ball and Mrs. James Deighton was duly celebrated at the bride's residence last Tuesday evening. Vocal and instrumental music and a grand repast were the leading features of the evening. We extend our congratulations.

Now that the fight relative to the mining scale for the coming year is over for this district at least would it not be in place to ask, were the actions of John McBride, president of the National Progressive Union, commendable during the controversy? We are aware that there is and always has been considerable friction between President McBride and N. D. A. 135, and a person, to judge from the card issued by President McBride, might think that the fault was all on one side. But we are rather inclined to believe such is not the case, judging from a card issued by Robert Watchorn, secretary of 135. At all events, McBride's action at Indianapolis and the rather premature publicity in advising the acceptance of the two and one-half cent reduction comes in rather bad grace, to say the least.

We were highly pleased to notice THE INDEPENDENT'S favorable comment on Mr. Reese's appointment to the railway mail service from this place. The name was a little mixed. It should have read David Reese, and not Edward Reese. When we consider that so little a place as Youngstown Hill was favored with the first Ohio appointment to the mail service through Major McKinley it makes us feel highly honored and demonstrates that the Major stands by his friends. Mr. Reese was examined last Tuesday, throwing 780 cards in 50 minutes, giving him 90 11-100 per cent. In looking over the books for the past 20 months it was found that his examination beat any other during that time. Inasmuch as Mr. Reese received the only education he has in and around the coal mines, it gives us great pleasure in making his competency public.

The County Seat.

CANTON, May 3.—On May 6 the Stark county bar will organize a law library.

Rain prevented the Canton-Mansfield game at Mansfield Thursday.

Uniform Rank K. of P. is making great preparations for a fine time in Akron May 15, the date of the annual inspection and regimental drill. Divisions will be present from Alliance, Massillon and other points.

The G. A. R will, on May 30, produce "Our Hero", a war drama, at the opera house

The Canton Gun Club meets at the Lakeview range this afternoon and the matter of a new club house will be considered.

Committees have been appointed by the G. A. R. for Decoration day ceremonies.

A sisterhood branch, Order Iron Hall, has been instituted here with seventeen members.

Cleveland Trade Report.

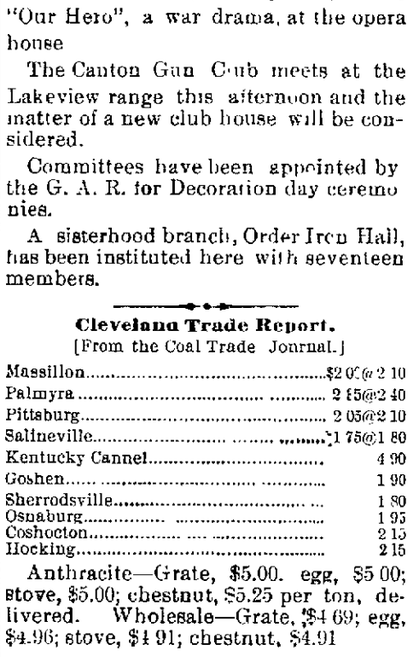
[From the Coal Trade Journal.]

Massillon	$2 00@2 10
Palmyra	2 15@2 40
Pittsburg	2 05@2 10
Salineville	1 75@1 80
Kentucky Cannel	4 90
Goshen	1 90
Sherrodsville	1 80
Osnaburg	1 95
Coshocton	2 15
Hocking	2 15

Anthracite—Grate, $5.00. egg, $5 00; stove, $5.00; chestnut, $5.25 per ton, delivered. Wholesale—Grate, $4 69; egg, $4.96; stove, $4 91; chestnut, $4.91

Heart Disease.

If you get short of breath, have fluttering, pain in side, faint or hungry spells, swollen ankles, etc., you have heart disease, and don't fail to take Dr. Miles' New Cure sold at Z. T. Baltly's Drug Store.



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes formore than a quarter of a centuryy. It is used by the UnitedStates Government. Endorsed by the heads of the great universities as the strongest, purest, and most healthful. Dr Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain ammonia, lime or alum. Sold only in cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

Bargains! Bargains!

For Bargains in Watches Clocks, Rings, Chains, Musical Instruments and Silverware, call at the

—West Side Jewelry Store—

C. F. VON KANEL,

No. 5 W. Main St., Massilon, O.

LUMBER.

—O—

M. A. BROWN & SON

DEALERS IN

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,

DOORS,

SASH

BLINDS

—AND—

HARDWOOD FINISH, MANTELS,

Mouldin Turning

SCROLL WORK.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CIGAR PACKING BOXES.

KILN DRYING & MILLWORK SOLICITED

YARD AND MILL, S. ERIE ST

A GOLD WATCH

FOR ONLY

ONE DOLLAR

Per Week, by our Improved Club System. The Cases in our Watches are fully Warranted for 20 years. The movements are Elgin and Waltham, reliable and well known. The Watches are Hunter case or open face, Ladie's or Gents' Size—Stem Winders and Setters, and are fully equal in durability, service and appearance to any $50 Watch. We sell these Watches for $25 spot cash, and send to any address by Express or Registered Mail; or by our Club System at $1 per week. One good reliable **AGENT WANTED** in each place. Write for particulars.

Empire Watch Club Co.,
34 Park Row. NEW YORK

Dr. F. Z. Groff & Son,

Veterinary Surgeons,

Have opened a veterinary office and infirmary on the corner of North Erie and North streets, Massillon, O., in connection with Wm. Caldwell's horse shoeing establishment. They will also continue business at the widely known office at Sippo, O., at either of which offices one of the doctors can be consulted at all times. Horses boarded by the day or week at either Infirmary, and treated by the latest scientific methods. Horses also examined and certificates of soundness given. All calls promptly attended to day or night.

Connected with Massillon telephone exchange.

LOTS FOR SALE—I have about twenty good building lots located at East Greenville, Stark county, that I am willing to sell on easy terms.

ANDREW B. HERSHEY.
37-3m East Greenville, O.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of Daniel W Rogers, late of Stark county, Ohio.

Dated April 4, 1889.

ANNA ROGERS,
41-3w Administratrix.

Legal Notice.

George Baum, whose residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 18th day of March, 1889, Mary Francis Baum filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas, Stark county, Ohio, praying for a divorce from said George Baum, on the ground of wilful absence for more than three years last passed, and for alimony, and custody of their child, and to be restored to her maiden name. Said case will be for hearing on and after May 31st, 1889. MARY FRANCIS BAUM.
By Wm. McMILLEN, her attorney. 43-6t

Legal Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Francis Sharpnack, late Massillon, Stark county, O., deceased.

J. H. MITCHELL, Canal Dover, O.
MAY 6th, 1889.

Advertise in the Massillon Independent

CHAS. H. ARCHER. CARRIAGES HAND MADE

Trotting Stallions

—IN USE AT—

TRUSS AXLE Stock Farm,

FOR 1889.

DR. TALMAGE, 4107, (Sire of yearling stake winners;) by Onward, record 2:25¼; dam by Cuyler.

D. W. THOMAS, 4490, by Cardinal, dam by Harold.

HARRY CARLOS, record 2:40¾.

Send for full pedigrees and terms. Address

S. TOOMEY, Popr., Canal Dover, O

TEEPLE'S GALLERY

In the production of Finest and Best Pictures of all Kinds.

Cabinets and Cards,

Groups of Families, from Cabinets up to largest size,

Views of Residences,

Large Reunion Groups and all Out-Door Work.

First-Class Work

of all kinds. Gallery in Warwick Block, over Postoffice.

B. & B.

DRY GOODS

BY MAIL!

We employ a large corps of competent people whose only duty is the filling of orders by mail from our numerous customers living at a distance who cannot do their shopping here in person.

Whether you want a cheap school or house dress at 6¼c a yard, a Gingham, Satine, India Silk, Black or Colored Silk, or a Spring Suit of some of the new soft woolen fabrics, this **MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT** is here to supply your wants. Everything most desirable in way of textile fabrics is here and at the lowest prices.

In all purchases, quality is one prime consideration, price another. In both these particulars we shall still aim to please you.

Space is limited here.

Our New Spring Catalogue and Fashion Journal

Will tell the whole story. This Journal is published semi annually for the benefit of our patrons living at a distance, but will be cheerfully sent to any address whether you are a patron or not. **Write for Copy.** It costs nothing, and may prove a benefit to you. Mention this paper.

BOGGS & BUHL,

1,15, 117, 119, 121

FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®